

You Can Find All The

Newest Styles in Hats and Caps

for Men and Boy's at Our Store.

— A Big Line Just Opened —

Men's Spring Overcoats and Raincoats

Newest Styles in Men's Suits Coming In Every Day.

Everything that's new in Men's, Women's and
Children's Shoes for Spring.

W. H. FAY.

3 Congress St.

Portsmouth, N. H.

Stylish and Attractive Shoes

For Men and Women

Graceful Models in Women's Footwear, in Tan, Gun

Metal and Patent Kid

\$1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50

— AT —

The White Shoe Store,

Duncan & Storer

5 MARKET ST., PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

LEAVE YOUR BUNDLES.

RYAN'S WINE STORE

18 Penhallow Street

LOOK AT THE SPECIAL PRICE LIST

Whiskies	Qt.	Brandies, Wines, Etc.	Qt.
G. O. Blake	85c	Imported French Brandy . . .	\$1.25
Duffy's Malt	85c	Caldwell's Newburyport Rum .	50c
Mountain Spring	75c	Sherry Wine	25c
Rockingham	75c	Port	25c
Silver Hook	75c	Booth's Old Tom Gin	\$1.00
Golden Crown	75c		
Monogram	75c		
Woodford County	\$1.00		
Monongahela	1.00	Jones Ale, Eldredge's Lager	
Red and White	1.00	Portsmouth Brewing Co. Lager	
Hunter	1.25	and Stock Ales, Bottled on	
Wilson	1.25	Draught.	

This space reserved for

WEAVER'S RESTAURANT

26 and 28 Congress Street

Watch it for special entries!

We Have the Goods == At
12 1-2 Porter St.

Where the best that can be found in the Bottling Line—Jones
Ales and Porters, Eldredge Lager and Ales, Portsmouth
Brewing Co. Half Stock and Ale. Choice Wines and Liq-
uors. Prompt attention on family trade. There's no dupli-
cate of our Spruce Beer in New England.

SODA TANKS AND SIPHONS.

ANDREW O. CASWELL.

KITTERY LETTER

Newsy Items From Across The River

MARIAN DRAPER WRECK ATTRACTS ATTENTION

Wreck Damage By Storm Along Kittery Point Shore

Gossip of a Day Collected by Our CORRESPONDENT

Kittery, April 11.
The wrecked schooner Marion Draper attracts much attention as she lies on the flats in Pepperell's Cove, Kittery Point, although she does not have a very much wrecked appearance. The damage is, thought to be mainly on the bottom, and all that can be seen in her present position is the loss of her forefoot. Until the owners arrive no arrangements will be made for repairing the vessel.

It was a very much excited crowd that watched the M. Mitchell Davis haul her from the rocks on Tuesday and the frantic exit of the crew when she suddenly rolled over on her beam ends. Upon grounding on the flats she righted, and at low tide is perfectly upright.

A number of persons deserve praise in connection with the affair, these being Capt. Hoyt, for the skillful manner in which he handled the tug; Delbert E. Gilchrist, for his alacrity in starting off in his gasoline boat to find the Davis, the whereabouts of which was unknown, and Jarius C. Hoyt, Manning W. Lawry and Ernest C. Tobey of the volunteer crew which carried a line to the tug.

Miss Lillian Goodrich is visiting friends in Waterville, Me.

Mrs. O. Clifford Williams announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mattie Williams, to George E. Howell of Carterville, Mo., wireless telegraph operator at Seavey's Island.

Quite a delegation of Kittery people will attend a meeting of St. John's Lodge of Masons in Portsmouth this evening.

Miss Helen Bicknell, who has been confined to her home at Locke's Cove for a week by illness, resumed her duties as teacher of the first, second and third grades at Kittery Point this morning.

Miss Flossie Bickford of Exeter arrived today for a short visit at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Bickford.

Miss Mary Safford has returned from a visit to friends in Boston.

Mrs. John A. Grant is the guest of friends in Manchester, N. H.

Mrs. Carrie Jellison is confined to her home by illness.

Miss Mabel Jenkins of Williamantic, Conn., is visiting friends in town.

Kittery Point

The storm caused much damage along the Kittery Point shore. The pier in front of the cottage of William Dean Howells was totally demolished. The substantial sea wall in front of Hotel Parkfield was knocked down by the surf, the yard flooded with water, help, eelgrass and beach rocks and a bathhouse washed from its foundations.

The abutment in front of the house of Daniel Frisbee was badly damaged and the cellar of the house flooded with salt water. A large part of the old wharf in front of Port McClary was washed away and the shore covered with heavy timbers from it.

The power station of the Portsmouth, Dover and York street railway was not obliged to shut down, although it was feared that it would be flooded.

There are several bad washouts on the line of the railway at York Beach, caused by the phenomenally high tide and surf of Tuesday.

A regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Freewill Baptist

Church will be held this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Eliza E. Bray.

Capt. Edgar Frisbee, manager of The Parkfield Hotel, very kindly offered shelter to the shipwrecked crew of the Marion Draper, and all cooking utensils saved from the catastrophe were landed and taken to a building on the Parkfield estate, which will be occupied by the men during their stay, here. Seamen Howe and Anderson were paid off on Tuesday afternoon and left for Portland to ship on other vessels.

Miss Elizabeth Talcott of Bangor, Me., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Wasson.

Capt. Horace M. Seaward left this morning for Portland to take command of the three masted schooner Annie F. Conlon.

Hon. and Mrs. Horace Mitchell left today for a visit to New York.

Contractor Spinney of Eliot resumed work with his pile driver on Kittery Point bridge on Monday.

Charles Tobey is confined to his home on Tenny's Hill by illness.

ASKS FOR MERCY

Tucker Pleads With Gov. Curtis To Save His Life

Charles L. Tucker has written a letter to Gov. Curtis Guild of Massachusetts praying for mercy. He asserts his innocence of the murder of Mabel Page and declares that he has been the victim of peculiar circumstances.

The letter concludes as follows: "I do not ask anything but a fair chance at your hands. My case will soon come before you. My life will be in your power, and I pray and implore you that you carefully consider the evidence and see that justice is done me. I ask only that my sentence be changed to life imprisonment, because time will show my innocence."

"Very faithfully yours,
CHARLES L. TUCKER."

AT THE NAVY YARD

Admiral W. W. Mead, commandant of the yard, is confined to his home by illness.

Allen Edwards, who has been passing a short vacation from his studies at Wilmer's preparatory school, Annapolis, with his parents, Camdr. and Mrs. J. R. Edwards, has returned to the school.

The awnings for the gunboat Castine, which were made here, fit to perfection.

The work of setting up the boilers of the gunboat Isla de Cuba is progressing rapidly under the direction of Foreman Bickford.

The postponement of the standardization trial of the cruiser Washington on Tuesday on account of the storm will delay the return of the Sioux.

Work on the cupola of the steam engineering foundry is nearly completed.

All out-of-door work was suspended on Tuesday on account of the storm.

The manner in which stores for the battleship Georgia are accumulating at this yard leads one to hope that she will be ordered here after all to fit out.

Tuesday was pay day for yard employees.

It is about time for the cruiser Portsmouth to put in an appearance. Surely Portsmouth is of as much commercial and historical importance as Castine, Machias and other like small towns which have been recognized.

DECREE AFFIRMED

A rescript was filed in the probate court at Exeter on Tuesday by Russell H. Fellows and Ephraim G. Fellows, executors of the will of Sara E. Provere, versus Josiah R. Smith, appellant, an appeal from the decree of the judge of probate approving and allowing certain instruments in the will of Sarah E. Provere. Judge Hoyt ordered that the appeal be discharged and the decree be affirmed by agreement.

A NEW PROPOSAL

Made By The Operators To The Miners

PLAN OF THE LATTER IS NOT APPROVED

Owners Of Mines Do Not Like Propo- sition Of Men

BUT SUGGEST REFERENCE OF QUESTIONS TO STRIKE COMMISSION

New York, April 11.—The anthracite operators at their conference with the mine workers here on Tuesday declined the proposition to have the conciliation board arbitrate all grievances submitted by the wage workers, and made a counter proposition that the commission appointed by President Roosevelt in 1902 be re-

quested to decide whether any changes in conditions in the hard coal regions have occurred which require that the award of the commission should be modified.

The mine owners limit the inquiry to two grievances—wages and a method for the adjustment of complaints. The miners may give an answer to the operators on Thursday, when another conference between the sub-committees will be held. In the meantime the miners' committee of thirty-six will hold sessions and agree on a reply.

In connection with Tuesday's conference George F. Baer, chairman of the mine owners' sub-committee, made public a letter sent to the committee by the independent operators, in which they give their views on the situation and express their firm conviction that any "agreement to arbitrate with the United Mine Workers will be an unjustifiable surrender to anarchy and mob violence." The letter came as a great surprise to the miners and did not tend to bring the contending parties closer together.

While miners and operators are still far apart, confidence is expressed on all sides that a peaceful settlement will be brought about. There is every indication that the counter arbitration plan will not be accepted by the miners as presented, although they view with favor the operators' selection of the anthracite strike commission.

The old tribunal will be accepted by President Mitchell if he can in-

duce the coal companies to widen the scope of the submission to be made.

The scale committee of the employees was in session last night, and while nothing was given out for publication, it is known that the sentiment of many, if not a majority of the committeemen, was for either amending the operators' plan so far as it relates to the questions to be taken up, or for standing on their own arbitration offer with the strike commission substituted for the conciliation board. The endeavor of the operators to eliminate all the miners' grievances with the exception of those of wages and the adjustment of complaints, was a keen disappointment to the miners, and if their attitude can be taken as an indication of their action, they will fight hard to have some of their other demands taken up, such as an eight-hour day, the weighing of coal and the check off.

If the scale committee cannot come to an agreement with the operators, it is not unlikely that a convention of miners will be called to further instruct the committee.

The reply of the operators to the miners is, in part, as follows:

"We decline your suggestion to refer the questions decided by the anthracite coal strike commission to the board of conciliation.

"Our proposition to continue to work under the award of the anthracite coal commission, seems to us un-

(Continued on second page.)

GRAND OPENING

OF

Ladies' Suits, Jackets, Skirts & Waists On Wednesday, April Eleventh.

Our greatly enlarged department for the sale of
Fashionable Ready-to-Wear Garments is now com-
pleted and refitted with every modern convenience
for the display of our exceedingly attractive stock.

It is in season for your Easter purchases and is
both a pleasure to visit and most certain to prove to
your advantage, with assurance of the largest variety
of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Thoroughly Fine
Wear.

Whether you have any purchases to make or not
your inspection is invited.

MANY SPECIALS FOR EASTER WEAR.

GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.

DOWIE ARRIVES

In Chicago, But He Is Chary Of Zion City

SAYS HE FEARS PLOT OF HIS ENEMIES

Proceedings Enlivened By His Eluding A Process Server

FIGHT TO REGAIN PRESTIGE IN ZION WILL BE LEGAL ONE

Chicago, Ill., April 10.—John Alexander Dowie arrived in Chicago at 9 a. m. today over the Wabash railway. Instead of going direct to Zion City he proceeded immediately to the Auditorium Annex in Chicago.

A deputy sheriff attempted to serve some kind of a legal document upon the "first apostle," but one of Dowie's followers pushed the sheriff aside and prevented service.

Upon arriving at the hotel Dowie made the following statement:

"The fight that I will make to regain my prestige in Zion will be a legal one. I do not think it wise for me at this time to proceed at once to Zion, as I fear my enemies have set a trap and would do bodily injury to me. I will not state this morning just what these legal steps will be because I am not certain of them myself. As soon as I have rested in my apartment I shall summon my legal advisers, and then I may give The Associated Press a full statement covering my purpose and my plans. I shall, however, not turn back from Zion, but as soon as I am armed with the proper weapons, which will be the necessary legal document, I shall proceed there and take possession. That will probably be some time tomorrow."

Dowie was in a jovial mood, in excellent spirits, and his health upon reaching Chicago was better than at any time during the trip from Mexico.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

Gloucester, Mass., April 10.—The



Dilation of the Stomach

The gravity of enlargement of the stomach cannot be overestimated. One of the principal causes that produce this distressing condition is indigestion, eating and drinking. Weakness of the muscles that propel the food into the intestines is also a factor in allowing the food to accumulate in the stomach, and thus stretching it to enormous size. Constipation and inactivity of the liver is also a prominent cause.

In this condition you usually find a coated tongue, flat, loss of appetite, emaciation, oppression at the pit of the stomach, belching of fetid gas and vomiting of sour liquid, varying in amount. Weakness, paleness and want of energy are usually present.

Now, to overcome this distressing and dangerous enlargement of the stomach and all its symptoms, take

SMITH'S Pineapple and Butternut PILLS

Nature's Laxative

to-day. They will give tone to the weak, purging the bowels of the stomach and intestines. They produce a natural movement of the contents of the bowels and avoid the formation of gas, which is retained, producing symptoms of self poisoning. Food that enters the stomach and mingles in the bowels show all the signs of putrefaction. When examined after the stomach pump is used, viz.: sour odor, soft stool, yellow, greenish or bilious stools from the circulation and strengthening the nerves. In your eyes are clouded without an appreciable cause, if you have cracks and itching in the corners of your eyes, see Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills in every drug store and get a bottle today. These little vegetable pills

Cure Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Headache in one night. Price only 25 cents at all dealers.

Heart and Lung Trouble



MRS. MARY HORN-LOCKWOOD

Mrs. Mary Horn-Lockwood, who could not lie down on account of coughing and smothering spells is restored to strength and health by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. "After doctors and medicine failed to help me, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey saved my life, and I never felt stronger or better than I do today." The grateful lady writes:

"It gives me pleasure to have you use my photograph and testimonial in behalf of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which saved my life when two of the best doctors had given me up to die, and declared that no medicine could help me. I was taking Duffy's at the time, and kept right on, as I had great faith in its wonderful curative powers. I had lung trouble and a weak heart, and for six months was unable to lie down at night on account of coughing and smothering spells. I was reduced to ninety pounds and was going into consumption. The impression of both my friends and the doctors being that I could not live. Despite their opinion, I gave up medicine, and after taking four bottles of Duffy's my condition was greatly improved. This was in the Fall, and I continued the use of your grand medicine all winter, the result being that by Spring I weighed 125 pounds, and after taking twenty bottles my health was fully restored and I never felt stronger or better in my life. I advised a number of friends who had throat and lung trouble to take Duffy's, and it never failed to cure them."—MRS. MARY HORN-LOCKWOOD, 949 River Avenue, London, N. Y.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

Is an absolutely pure, gentle and invigorating stimulant and tonic, builds up the nerve tissues, tones up the heart, gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles and richness to the blood. It brings into action all the vital forces, it makes digestion perfect and enables you to get from the food you eat the nourishment it contains. It is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women and sickly children. It strengthens the system, is a promoter of good health and longevity. Makes the old young and keeps the young strong. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey contains no fusel oil and is the only whiskey that has been recognized as a medicine. This is a guarantee.

Sold by all druggists and grocers, or direct, in sealed bottles only, never in bulk. Beware of refilled bottles and spurious malt whiskey substitutes offered for sale by unreliable dealers. They are positively harmful and will not cure. Medical booklet and doctors' advice free. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

SENATOR GALLINGER'S BILL

American Shipbuilder Yesterday Testified in Its Favor

Washington, April 10.—The expected testimony before the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries regarding the cost of American steel at home and abroad was forthcoming today when E. S. Cramp of the Cramp shipbuilding firm testified at length in favor of the ship subsidy bill.

There was at present, he said, absolutely no difference between the foreign and domestic price of steel. This statement made the steel question one of brief discussion. As to the cost of building ships in this country and abroad he gave an illustration by reciting the bids which were recently made on a tank ship of the largest type. The successful bidder was a Scotch firm which constructed the vessel for \$613,000. This was the lowest bid and was 35 per cent, lower than the highest foreign bid. The lowest American bid was \$1,021,000 and the lowest American bid was 12 per cent, higher than the highest foreign bid.

In ten years, Mr. Cramp said, the government had expended \$11,000,000 in purchasing foreign merchant ships for war purposes and the ships thus acquired had been "rotten."

Under the ship subsidy bill he maintained that in ten years at a cost to the government of something like \$30,000,000, a greater tonnage will have been acquired and the ships will be good ones. It will take ten years to build up a sufficient merchant marine to get at a proper escort to the navy.

Mr. Cramp said he knew of no man whose name he was not at liberty to divulge who had entered into a tentative contract with two trunk lines to the Atlantic seaboard for ten years from next summer and had also secured bids for six large steamers which were to be put into the transatlantic trade in a business where the competition was most fierce. The carrying out of this enterprise depends upon the passage of the subsidy bill.

Charles Hays, president of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, preceded Mr. Cramp in favor of the measure.

FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS

Doings Of Tuesday At The American Capital

Washington, April 10.—When the house convened at 11 o'clock, the galleries were crowded with school teachers from the New England states, and a large delegation from the New York office for girls. In the absence of Speaker Cannon, Mr. Doherty (Pa.) was chosen speaker pro tempore. Owing to the early hour of meeting there was but a small attendance of members. The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Johnson (S. C.) said he would be compelled to antagonize the postal bill which he carried by the bill to favor a certain line of railroads to the South and West. He presented a resolution in the part of some members of the house that the sub

sidy for the Southern railroad was due to the sparsely settled sections of the South. He said that sparsely settled New England, with slow going ox trains, he presumed, had not a railroad in all its dominions that received as much mail pay as the Southern received between Washington and Danville, Va.

In anticipation of Mr. Bailey's promised speech on the rate bill the senate galleries were filled today. There was also a large attendance of senators.

All the seats in the president's gallery were occupied by friends of the executive family.

Mr. Bailey was early in his seat. That he was to deal with the question from a legal point of view was made evident by the large number of law books which occupied his and adjoining seats. The morning business occupied 25 minutes time and when it was disposed of Mr. Bailey promptly took the floor.

He immediately entered upon the discussion of his proposition looking to the withdrawal of the power of the interior courts to suspend the orders of the interstate commerce commission, referring to the contention that there would be a distinction between the powers of congress over cases in equity and in law.

"If," he said, "congress can destroy proceedings in equity it can destroy proceedings at law." This, he said, had been conceded by his opponents, as had also been the point that the interior courts derived their power from acts of congress and not from the constitution direct. Those concessions left as the only point the distinction between the judicial power of the United States and the jurisdiction of the federal courts for which Mr. Knox and Mr. Spooner contend.

He did not consider the point material, but said that if material it did not apply in the pending question. He defined the two terms and after quoting many authorities declared that they showed that there is practically no difference in meaning between them.

ASTHMA CONQUERED

After Various Treatments Failed Mr. Edwards at Last Finds a Cure

Chester, W. Va., April 10.—Nine months have elapsed since Mr. Griffith Edwards of this city has experienced a simple symptom of distressing asthma. After several renowned specialists in this country had failed to effect a cure, he made a special trip to England, but the best physicians from the London hospitals only gave relief.

For twenty years the disease held him in its grasp. After much persuasion, his friends induced him to send for the Austrian remedy for asthma, catarrh, hay fever and bronchitis. This treatment is sent free of charge by the Austrian dispensary, 2 West 25th Street, New York City. Ninety days' treatment effected this marvelous cure and Mr. Edwards now enjoys perfect health.

The problem of the Eastern hat has not ceased to vex.

A NEW PROPOSAL.

(Continued from first page.)

der all circumstances, a fair and just one.

"It is expected, however, possible though we are convinced to the contrary, that some new conditions have arisen to change the award of the commission in matters not relating to fundamental principles, but to wages and the adjustment of complaints.

"We are willing that these subjects should be examined by impartial persons. We, therefore, propose the following course:

"The members of the anthracite strike commission, or such of them as may be able and willing to act (not less than a majority of the whole number), shall be requested to decide whether any changes in the conditions of the anthracite industry have occurred since the award of the anthracite coal commission which requires that the award should be modified, as to the following subjects and, if so, what that modification shall be:

"(1) As to wages or rates of payment of the employees, either by way of increase or reduction.

"(2) As to the adjustment of complaints through the conciliation board or otherwise.

"Any party so desiring shall present his claim in writing to the commission stating the same in detail.

"Work shall be resumed at once. The awards shall be effective from April 1, 1906, and the present award of the commission with any modification thus made shall continue in effect until March 31, 1909.

"Three years are suggested because that time has been found satisfactory in the present case, and also because this would avoid introducing into purely business questions the political considerations of a presidential campaign.

"The members of the commission shall be paid such compensation for services and expenses as may be fixed by themselves. The operator shall furnish one-half of the same and your committee shall furnish the other half.

"Yours respectfully,

"GEORGE F. BAER.

"W. H. TRUESDALE.

"J. B. KERR.

"DAVID WILLCOX.

"MORRIS WILLIAMS.

"E. B. THOMAS.

"J. L. CAKE.

"Committee.

"New York, April 9, 1906."

PLAY HAMPTON TODAY

High Schools Are Confident Of Victory This Afternoon

The High School boys say that The Plains is drying up fast, and in spite of cars to the contrary, the baseball game between P. H. S. and Hampton Academy will come off at three o'clock sharp this afternoon, the time agreed upon. Although Hampton has an unusually strong team this year, the local boys feel confident of victory, and will work hard to retrieve the defeat of last year.

The lineup of the Hampton team has not yet been ascertained, but following is the batting order of Portsmouth and the "subs." Thomas Quinn, the speedy young twirler, being saved for the heavy hitters from South Beach on Saturday.

F. Hersey, center field; W. Ham, second base; F. Kilburn, short stop; J. Treddick, first base; T. Jenness, catcher; L. Wasson, right field; C. Brackett, third base; C. Matthews, left field; Massey and Ward, pitchers; Sals; R. Reed, catcher; W. Call, infielder; W. Brackett and Earl Stockbridge, outfielders.

AT MUSIC HALL

Performance Of "The Black Crook" Enjoyed Last Evening

At Music Hall last evening "The Black Crook" was the attraction and a good sized audience was continuously entertained by the lively action of the play. Many new features were introduced, which combined to make this old favorite one of the most pleasing plays seen here this season.

Like all musical comedy, the play is void of a regular plot, but there is no lapse of interest from beginning to end.


The specialties introduced were especially applauded.

WENT TO COVER

Alpha Council Members Visited Chicago City Last Evening

A large party of members of Alpha Council, No. 83, Royal Arcanum, went to Dover on Tuesday evening to attend the annual ladies' night of Major Waldron Council, to which the Portsmouth council had received a special invitation as has been the annual custom for a number of years.

A very enjoyable evening was passed.



Cross People

are generally sick people, and nine times out of ten it's the stomach that's wrong. If the system is filled with impurities, if the digestion is poor, if the bowels are irregular, it's easy for disease to get a foothold. Reinforce and build up your health by taking

DR. TRUE'S ELIXIR

the standard remedy for over three generations. Restores lost appetite, regulates the bowels, assists digestion, enriches the blood and cures all those ailments arising from a disordered stomach or liver, such as constipation, malarial, biliousness, indigestion, loss of appetite, headaches, catarrh of the stomach and intestines, piles, etc. The Mother's Safeguard in all the common disorders of childhood.

A few doses given occasionally will guard against worms, and if present will expel them without fail.

DR. J. F. TRUE & CO. At Augusta, Maine, a gentleman by the name of your Elixir was relieved of a type which he had been suffering from for many years. For sixteen years I had been suffering from liver, kidney and heart trouble and indigestion, all of which disappeared when that woman was diagnosed by True's Elixir. There is not a medicine before the public today that can do more work of your Elixir. The expenditure of \$2.50 for this medicine did for me what many doctors and years spent in search of relief through other sources failed to do. Yours very truly, A. F. BLAIS, No. 77 Main St., Portland, Me.

Sold by all dealers, 35c, 50c, \$1.00.

DR. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me. Established 1851.

FOR ME!

FRANK JONES

Portsmouth, N. H.

ALES

The Kind That They Try to Imitate—But Always Fail

For Fifty Years No Competitor Has Been Able to Put An Article Out to Compete With Our Lively Ale

It Has That Creamy Look—It Reaches The Spot.

THE ALE

That Never Fails to Satisfy

If Your Dealer Doesn't Have It, Write

THE FRANK JONES BREWING CO.

Portsmouth, N. H.

Our Line For Spring

Includes A Fine Assortment Of

Foreign and Domestic Suitings	Clays and Domestic Serges,
in Plain and Fancy	Unfinished Worsted,
in all the	Cheviots, Vestings in
Leading Shades	Wool and Silk
	Cotton and Linen Duck.

MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILORING

CHARLES J. WOOD.

5 Pleasant Street.

P. K. and York New LUNCH ROOMS

LUNCH SERVED IN EVERY STYLE AND PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY. NO LONG WAITS. GOOD SERVICE.

Try One of Our Genuine New England Boiled Dinners

Fish Dinner in Every Style Served Every Friday.

OPEN FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

44 MARKET STREET,

Formerly Greater New York Store.

J. J. DOHERTY, - - PROPRIETOR.

NEW ENGLANDERS OUT WEST

Tide of Travel to the Mississippi Valley in the Early Days.

The Northwest territory, out of which were carved the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, became the quick and steady goal of immigration from New England, and that New England stream into the west has been so constant and so great that there has long been vasty more of New England west of the Hudson river than east of it.

To-day we are indeed seeing strong counter currents. As there are New England societies in many western cities, made up of men whose memories turn back fondly to the old home and whose steps also turn thither more and more in Old Home week, so now associations of men of western birth are multiplying in our eastern cities. New York has a large Ohio society and we hear of the annual Iowa dinner and Illinois dinner in the metropolis, and Boston now has her own western society, organized last year, with already 100 members.

The old town of Rutland, Mass., has well been called "the cradle of Ohio." High on the Worcester county hills, so salubrious that it was chosen by common consent as the best place for our state sanitarium for consumptives, the central town of the state, Rutland, was the home of Gen. Rufus Putnam, and from there he went out to found this state of Ohio.

A second prominent "cradle" was Danvers and the region roundabout, the immediate sphere of the influence of Rev. Manasse Cutler, Putnam's co-worker, but it is right to give the home of Putnam the preeminent place in our celebrations of the beginning of the movement of New England into the west. Putnam's old house in Rutland still stands, well preserved, secured as a memorial a few years ago through the efforts of Speaker Hoar and other enthusiasts, and with its rooms admirably restored and filled with an interesting historical collection, it is visited each year by hundreds of people from the west and east alike.

RAZOR USED BY WOMEN.

Down That Is Regarded as an Imprecision Removed from Upper Lips.

"Well, she's the pioneer in a new line of trade for us, certainly she is," said the drug store proprietor after the door closed behind a stunning brunette, relates the Minneapolis Journal.

"I never thought of it before. The safety razor should certainly be a godsend, perfect treasure, to fair ones with a tendency to superfluous hair on the face. Without doubt she will tell some one else in confidence and the sale of these safety razors will go on. I ought to have given her that razor for nothing, because she will prove to be the vanguard of a host of women customers when she finds how smoothly the thing works."

"You know, the feminines are all afraid of the strop and the shining steel, and they couldn't keep an edge up at all. The safety solves the question. Gee, what a thought." And the drug man saw himself the Columbus of a new idea.

According to the drug men it is a common thing for women of the middle class to buy lather cups and brushes and razor strops for their husbands. They are accustomed to shopping for men and therefore the safety razors can be bought without any comment being passed or any unfortunate hazards ventured as to what use the instrument is really intended. "Formerly, you know," said the drug proprietor, "it was a mark of beauty for a woman to have a faint dark line on her upper lip and down her oval cheeks, but that day has passed. The main care now is to get rid of the hirsute growth without leaving any traces. A woman wielding a flat razor would be as curious. A caseknife would be as effective and not half as dangerous."

"Secrecy is the main thing and they hate to go even to a dermatologist for removal of the incipient beard. It is a family secret, a skeleton in the closet."

Czar Restored Watch.

While in Moscow some time ago a correspondent of the London Times had his pocket picked of watch and all the money he carried. The timepiece was quite valuable and the newspaper man made a good deal of noise about his misadventure. In a day or two just as he was leaving for home a young officer of the imperial entourage restored the missing articles. The czar, hearing of the robbery, had directed the governor of Moscow to recover the correspondent's property at all hazards. The governor sent for half a dozen known criminals and informed them that unless they found the watch and money he would send them to Siberia. The threat was sufficient.

Picturesque Workwomen.

The women grape pickers of California are picturesque. There is just a dash of Indian to give color to the cheek, a touch of Spanish, and just a suspicion of the old blood that built the wonderful cities ages ago in lower Mexico, making a combination attractive to the lover of the picturesque. Dark hair, flashing eyes, intelligent faces, perfect courtesy, intelligence that but needs suggestion to lead to higher grades, indeed, one could not look at those pickers, these cholos, as the tenderfoot called them, picking grapes, to see that it required but clothes and environment to make a remarkable change.

ENGLISH VILLAGE FIREMEN.

Humorous Incidents of Fire Fighting by the Rustics of the Companies.

Rural fire departments, especially in the early days of organization, have often afforded rich material for comedy. Had hand-tubs and ladder companies been known in Shakespeare's day, it is easy to imagine that English literature might have been enriched by the portrait of some rustic fire chief, fit to pass down to immortality with those of the country watchmen and justices we know so well. Mr. T. E. Lawlor, says Youth's Companion, has recently recorded some suggestive bits from English villages.

In Cornwall, at an alarm of fire, a member of a newly formed fire company was seen standing on a corner, gaping in a dazed way at a brisk fire in progress some distance down the street. At last he was overheard murmuring to himself:

"A proper blaze—it sure be a proper blaze! A must go home and put on my uniform; yes, it be a blaze worth getting on my new boots for, tight though 'em be."

At another fire the company, assembled hastily in an unlighted village lane, had no lanterns, and in a darkness deepened by a thick smoke and yet unlighted by flame, were helplessly wondering what they could do, and where to make their attack. Suddenly a tongue of flickering red shot up from the smoldering building, and the firemen, with a shout, prepared to turn the hose upon it. The captain grabbed the nearest fire-fighter and jerked him and the nozzle he was directing violently aside.

"Ere, you lunk'd," he shouted. "Old ard! If you wasn't got to put out the honky light we've got to see the fire by!"

At the burning of a large barn another village chief was so intent on personally getting out the livestock that he left the conduct of the fight against the fire entirely to his subordinates, who were sadly in need of direction. On being remonstrated with he declared, excitedly:

"Drat the old barn! Let her burn! She's half gone, anyway. But the critters are critters, and pork is pork. Sammy Tottle's mast-fed bacon is the best in three counties, and if you don't look out 'twill be all frizzled up together to once, and nobody's tongue get a taste of it. Never you mind the fire, men; turn to and haul out them pigs!"

THE ISLAND OF SICILY.

In It Is Found the Intensification of All That Is Truly Italian.

There are some lands which have always laid a spell upon the mind, upon the imagination, upon the heart: Greece, above all other countries, has entranced the mind, writes William Sharp in "The Garden of the Sun," a Century. The imagination has ever loved the east—Egypt, the Indies, forgotten Asia, the almost as mysterious Asia of to-day. For most of us, the home-land is the country of the heart; for many, it may be, it is Palestine, where was lighted the fire at which the hearts of incalculable millions are still warmed. Others are content to say, with Emerson in the fine essay on "Heroism," "That country is the fairest which is inhabited by the noblest minds." But, above all other lands, there is one which has at once impressed the mind, the imagination and the heart of western peoples. When a famous poet declared that on his heart would be found engraved the word Italy, the words voiced the emotion of a multitude in every country of Europe and in the great northern continent over sea.

To see Sicily—the old "Garden of the Sun," as the poets have loved to call it—is not to see Italy, though there may be a measure of truth in Goethe's remark, that not to know Sicily is not to know Italy. In a sense one might more truly say of Sicily, that not to know it is not to know Greece. In another sense, however, we have in this most beautiful of islands the intensification of Italy; whatever is most Italian is in evidence here, though it is Italian of the south and not of the north. What a gulf divides them is known only to those familiar with the whole peninsula.

Submarine Logging.

The waterfulness of the early lumbermen in the west is the opportunity of the enterprising lumbermen of today. A company was incorporated last summer to engage in submarine logging in various rivers of Michigan. It was announced lately that from a deep hole in the bend of one river a scow equipped with a crane had fished out 300,000 feet of lumber. The Mainster river is said to be paved with logs of pine, elm, cherry, oak and maple for a distance of 200 miles. These logs sank, instead of floating down stream along with the main body of the cut when they were first rolled into the water. Not only are logs being fished from the river, but slabs are being dredged from the bottom of Muskegon lake, where they were sunk years ago because they had no market value. They are sawed up into laths now and sold at a profit.

No Time to Waste.

"He's still employed by that big wholesale house, isn't he?"

"No; I think he's in business for himself now. He used to take an hour for lunch, but now he only takes a bare five minutes."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Could He Have Meant It?

Jack (as the clock struck 11)—"ought to be goin'."

Fan—Aw, go on!—Chicago Tribune.

FELLOW-LOVE OF WOMEN.

Illustrative Instance of the Strength of It When Dress Enters the Question.

"When I was down in Tennessee last," said a drummer for a New York dress-goods house, according to Judge, "a customer of mine, after buying a nice bill of goods, invited me to go to his home with him to show some samples to his wife. He was going to be married, and, as the prospective bride was poor, he intended to give her a wedding-dress, and wanted his sister to select it. He was a bachelor about 50, and was a bit shy on wedding togethery. His home was next door, and I wasn't more than introduced and my business stated when I was aware that the sister wasn't favorable to the match."

"Why, John," she protested, "I don't want to pick out a dress. You can do it as well as I can."

"No, I can't," he insisted.

"Well, let her do it, then. She's going to wear it."

"Yes, but I don't want her to know anything about it. I want to surprise her."

"I had spread out my samples and was waiting."

"Oh," she said, partly to him and partly to me, "pick out anything that suits you. She's so anxious to get married, she'd wear a barrel rather than miss the chance."

"With which she flouted out of the room, and I had to select the material for John's bride's wedding-dress, as he was totally inadequate."

ABOUT CLIFF DWELLERS.

Theory Advanced by Investigator Accounting for Quaint Dwellings.

A new explanation as to why the cliff dwellings are situated at such an immense height was advanced by the commissioner of Indian affairs, Francis E. Leupp, at the recent meeting of the New York state chapter of the Colorado Cliff Dwellings association.

The theory was stated the New York Times, that at the time the cliff dwellers built their quaint homes, (probably as far back as the age of mammoths,) an immense stream flowed by almost on a level with the houses. This flow of water gradually wore down the bed of the river until it became so sunken as to leave the houses at an almost inaccessible elevation.

Another interesting point brought out by the commissioner related to the fact that the doorways of the dwellings average only three or four feet in height. The builders had constructed these openings on the principle that as animals had small openings in the ground, human beings needed doorways only sufficiently large to allow the body to pass through.

Mr. Leupp described these dwellings when viewed as a whole as a sight of impressive grandeur with the unbroken silence brooding over all.

PENS OF GREAT HARDNESS

They Are Made of Tantalite, a Metal Newly Discovered in Germany.

A German correspondent writes as follows concerning "tantalite pens," a recent invention: Dr. Werner von Bolton has succeeded in producing the metal tantalite in a pure state and declared that it possessed a very extraordinary hardness.

Sheets made of tantalite were so hard that with a diamond drill, which worked 5,000 revolutions a minute, hardly a noticeable impression was made and the drill itself was dulled. At that time it was stated that the firm intended to manufacture tools and other articles of tantalite.

This latest patent is the result of experiments to make use of the properties of tantalite. The tantalite pen resists chemicals to a very high degree; it is much harder and more elastic than the steel pen and on that account indestructible. It is even more elastic than a gold pen, and it is predicted that if it will be placed upon the market at a moderate price it will supersede both steel and gold pens.

Japanese Girl Mountaineers.

A little girl named Yaskuo, aged ten, daughter of Admiral Kobayama, accompanied by a girl student of the Tokyo Jogakkan named Kiyoko, aged 15, daughter of Consul General Arakawa, and one maid, began to climb Fuji-yama on the 16th inst., says the Japan Mail, and intended to spend a night at the seventh station, but they were compelled to stay there for two nights because of the stormy weather. They finally accomplished their object of reaching the summit and returned home safely on the 18th. Miss Yaskuo kept an interesting diary of her trip for her father. So far comparatively few Japanese girls or women have ascended Fuji, but latterly the idea has been popular among girl students. Miss Yaskuo, the heroine of the present successful trip, lives at Gotemba, and is said to have been inspired to the effort by daily contemplation of the big mountain as seen from her father's garden.

Subterranean Telegraph.

There is now underground telegraphic communication between London and Scotland. Germany's underground system dates from 1870. France followed suit, in 1879, as the result of a great storm that isolated Paris in 1875. Up to date her system has cost \$36,000,000, but is believed to have more than paid for itself. Lines constructed in 1880 are still in excellent condition.

SOME VERY QUICK THINGS

Among Them the Thoughts of the Dozing Dreamer Is the Head "Skidoo."

A flash of light is not sluggish, sound travels rapidly, a bullet is no messenger boy, and an automobile which shoots a mile in 25 seconds is moving along, certainly. When it comes to getting over the ground in a real hurry, however, to devouring distances in dead earnest, says the Providence Journal, the dreamer marches proudly at the head of the procession. He makes the latest thing in the line of 150-horse power racing cars look like hay carts in a mud bank. A man sits in his chair after dinner and dozes; he awakes with a start and discovers, to his surprise, that he lost consciousness for exactly three minutes by the clock.

Yet in those three minutes he journeyed from New York to Port Said, transferred himself to St. Petersburg, loitered in Paris and London and sailed up the Nile. What is of greater importance in this connection, he journeyed leisurely, almost indolently; he stopped at various "points of interest" and examined them thoroughly; he met with annoying and amusing experiences on steamships and trains; he talked with acquaintances whom he encountered in foreign lands, and he told some of them precisely what he thought of them—there was genuine pleasure in that. A dreamer can put thousands and thousands of miles behind him in the short space of three minutes and lazily enjoy himself in his wandering. By comparison, the chauffeur, with his life in his hands, is a slow coach; and he must attend strictly to business; he can engage in no conversation or sightseeing.

The human mind is a wonderful vehicle. Some people in spectacles have analyzed it and think that they know what it is and what it can do. But they do not know and they never will know.

THE MAD MONTH OF MARCH

Called the "Thracian of the Twelve," Because of Its Blustering Aspect.

Mars was not a favorite among the classic Greeks, nor is his name-month a great favorite among the Gothic moderns. The god of war was a barbarian intruder in the Olympian circle. There was something Thracian, and by that token crude and unworthy, in his manner. He was more of a blusterer than a fighter, and Homer narrates with evident relish how Pallas Athena tumbled him over in combat, his vast bulk covering several acres. Of wild aspect, untutored ways and indifferent wits, he had little to recommend him but his immortal origin.

Such also, says the New York Mail, is the month that has taken the war god's name. One poet notes its "ugly looks and threats." "A half-wild creature cast from nature's lap," another calls it. The proverb "mad as a March hare" says the same thing with less reticence. English people call the month "March manyweathers," and thereby intimate their doubt of its capacity for sustained purpose. It is the Thracian of the 12, as September is the Tyrian. There is something blustering and barren in its aspect, as there is in what people call "a good war." The winds that blow from one end of it to the other are not "the winds of God." A peck of March dust may be worth a king's ransom, as a wise saw has it, but from the average human it gets less grateful guerdon. "Beware the ides of March" is good wisdom for our common humanity.

RED MAN'S LAST ROLL-CALL

Disintegration of the Indian Tribes Under Direction of White Men.

Like the Moorish king Abu Abdallah, looking mournfully backward at his lost Granada, Gerontimo, from Fort Sill, gazes westward across prairies and hills to the Arizona of his great days which he will not see again, writes C. M. Harvey, in Atlantic. Up at Pine Ridge agency the Sioux nonagenarian Red Cloud, the most famous of living Indian warriors, who could tell as many marvels as Aeneas told to Dido, refuses to accept the government's offer of an allotment of land, and goes down, like Dickens' Steerforth in the storm at Yarmouth, waving his hand defiantly in the face of destiny. Most of Hercules' labors looked light compared with the task which the late Henry L. Dawes undertook when he and the commission created under the law of 1853 started out to induce the Choc-taws, the Creeks and their neighbors to allot their lands to their members as individuals, to abolish their tribal government, and to merge themselves in the mass of the country's citizenship. That work has been grandly finished. The last councils of the Five Tribes have been held. The epic of the American Indian has closed.

Canned Paintings.

Paintings under glass may now be preserved indefinitely. Had the men of old known this, the pictures of Apelles might still live in the first freshness of their colors, and the work of Raphael and Michael Angelo would look to-day as it looked when it left the painter's hands. The method of preservation is simple. The canvas is placed in a vacuum. It is preserved, like fruit. It is sealed up from all the destructive influences of the atmosphere. Since metal figures in the operation, the canvas might, indeed, be said to be canned. There is no reason why paintings, kept in this manner in a vacuum, should not endure indefinitely.

Irrepressible.

"Do you think there is any further revenue to be drawn from impolite personal journalism?"

"We needn't be impolite," replied the editor of "Town Whoppers."

"There isn't any law to prevent us from complimenting people, is there?"

"No."

"Well, I imagine most any prominent person would be willing to pay to keep from being complimented in my publication now."—Washington Star.

Cholly—Yaaz, I'm going in for

cwicket and golf and all that sort of thing 'y' know. They're such manly sports, 'y' know.

Miss Peppery—The ideal! You're becoming positively manly, aren't you?—Puck.

SOME INDIAN CHARACTERISTICS

Hatred Among Different Tribes Conducting Religious Service.

The Kickapoos are considered the Ishmaelites of the Amerindian race by most of the other Amerinds. They are looked down upon with excusable suspicion and contempt by all honest redskins. They are cunning, crafty, craven, cowardly, says a writer in Omaha America. Like the ancient Crotons, they are all liars. It is rather strange that some Kicks managed to get married to members of most other North American Indian tribes. That, however, does not change their Ishmaelish disposition.

Some relic hunter is trying to buy or steal the rock on which twenty-eight Seminole were sent to death at Wewoka during the last thirty years. A gentleman who witnessed most of the killing of the criminals says that most of them met death with extraordinary indifference. Several even smoked and laughed until the bullets struck their hearts.

Long Tom Washington, the noted Kickapoo Amerind who has a large and well stocked ranch on Paddydam Creek, Creek Nation, is viewing the street fair. He sold \$300 worth of cattle last week. Long Tom killed four horse thieves who had stolen seventeen horses from his yard, about ten years ago. The whole killing of horse-flesh kidnappers caused much courting, but Mr. Washington finally went clear.

The Seminole Indian camp meeting is an interesting aggregation. All the preachers are American Baptists. They expound the gospel of Christ and denounce the double standard scheme with remarkable vigor, vim and vinegar. They handle Satan and the Sequoyah tricksters without kid gloves.

Our unsophisticated Indian visitors never quit being charmed with and astonished at the wonderful doings of the phonograph. They will peep at the talking machine from every direction, trying to see that loud-voiced man that sings and talks, and they shake their heads about the invisible white man hidden inside the little magic talking machine.

Patti's First Appearance.

The season of 1859 was remarkable for the first appearance in opera of Adelina Patti. This new and youthful prima donna, the youngest daughter of Catalina Barili, under the direction of her kinsman and master, Maurice Strakosch, came forward at the New York Academy of Music on November 24 in the title role of "Lucia di Lammermoor."

She was then but sixteen years old, but had already learned to manage her voice, a flute-like, flexible soprano, with extraordinary skill and taste, and capable critics at once recognized in the debutante "one of those rare singers who appear at long intervals on the musical horizon, to revive not only the hopes of managers, but the enthusiasm of the public."

This prediction had quick fulfillment. After a short initial engagement in Philadelphia, Miss Patti, piloted by Strakosch, embarked on a concert tour which ended at New Orleans, whence she sailed for London, where she may be said to have fairly begun a career which, like her art, must long remain unique in lyric annals.

Thereafter for upward of forty years she had first place, and during the greater part of that time she was not only a sweeter but a better singer than any other woman in the world. Her name lends a golden ending to any record of the early days of opera in America.—R. R. Wilson, in Lippincott's.

Indications of Longevity.

In the medical world it is a generally accepted fact that every person bears physical indications of his prospects of long life. A long lived person may be distinguished from a short lived person at sight. In many instances a physician may look at the hand of a patient and tell what he will live or die.

The primary conditions of longevity are that the heart, lungs and digestive organs as well as the brain, should be large. If these organs are large the trunk will be long and the limbs comparatively short. The person will appear tall in sitting and short in standing. The hand will have a long and somewhat heavy palm and short fingers.

The brain will be deeply seated, as shown by the orifice of the ear being low. The blue hazel or brown hazel eye, as showing an intermission of temperament, is a favorable indication. The nostrils if large, open and free indicate large lungs. A pinched and half closed nostril indicates small or weak lungs.

These are general points of distinction, but "—use, subject to the usual individual exceptions.

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Miss Peppery—The ideal! You're becoming positively manly, aren't you?—Puck.

SUPERSTITION OF CROOKS.

Many Times Their Capture Is Traced to the Thing They Feared.

"It seems to me there never was a real famous crook in the country that had not a foolish fear of some kind," said a well-known detective recently. "Superstition has helped me several times to land crooks that I believe I should never have caught any other way. A house in which a mysterious murder had been committed, was entered and property to the value of several hundred dollars stolen. I was put on the case and became satisfied that the job had been done by a well-known negro character. I arrested him, but he stuck to his claim of innocence and I really had little evidence that would hold in court, though I was sure of my man. He resisted all my efforts to trap him, however, until I began to question him, as though he was suspected of murder. When that fellow found out he had actually been in a house where so brutal a crime had been committed, he immediately gave in and made a full confession. I was at a loss to understand the reason for his action until I questioned some of his friends, and then I learned that it had always been his fear that some day he would get into a house where a violent death had taken place. He had repeatedly said he knew if ever he did he would surely get caught. When he found he had done what he had been in fear of he gave up all hope of escaping his just sentence."

Stranger than the whims of this burglar, however, were that of Perry, probably the nerviest train robber that ever lived, and Alonzo J. Whiteman, the famous forger, whose escape from an express train, going forty miles an hour, startled everyone. Perry dressed himself in perfect keeping with his work, old clothes, slouch hat, muck and all, but he did insist on having his shoes polished until they fairly shone. Whiteman in a burst of confidence once said he attributed his downfall to the use of a new and strange pen.

The fear of Friday seems to hold crooks of almost every kind, with the possible exception of burglars. They apparently have no objections to helping themselves on Friday, but men who are charged with murder have always dreaded Friday as they would their doomsday. A fellow named Latham, who was charged with murder in Des Moines, Ia., when the judge set his trial day for Friday, begged to have the day changed, and the judge granted the request.

"One of the very strangest ideas I ever heard of," said a man who was formerly a policeman in the West, "was that of a well-known highwayman named Lang, who committed hold-up after hold-up, always getting all the plunder he could carry. Repeated attempts were made to catch him, but they all failed until one night two men caught him asleep. When he awoke to find himself a captive, instead of attempting any resistance, he accepted his arrest as something he might have expected. 'I might have known better,' he said disgustedly. 'I have never gone out on a job before without carrying a live toad in my pocket. This is the first time I ever had, and I deserve to be caught.'"

Boarding Houses and Disease.

In the opinion of Lancet there has of late years been a remarkable increase in the popularity of the boarding house as a place of permanent residence for the middle classes. This custom has long been the rage in America, and recently in England the number of such houses has largely increased. This fact has, doubtless, helped to swell the cry about the decay of the home. The increase being indisputable, more care than ever should be taken to make these houses healthy. They are by no means always so. It has been pointed out that these buildings contain many insanitary features, that often the lighting and the ventilation are bad, and that almost always the rooms are far too small. The present day earnest solicitude for the proper housing of the poor and working classes is one of the most promising aspects of modern civilization. Indeed it is a necessity for the well being of the race that so far as is possible all should live under healthy conditions. While however, it is a matter of national concern that those who live by the work of their hands, and the poor generally, should be enabled to pass their lives in good sanitary dwellings, the fact must not be forgotten that the health and the comfort of the dwellers in boarding houses and lodging houses are worthy of some consideration. It goes without saying that there are boarding houses and lodging houses, and in criticizing certain defects characteristic of some of these establishments there is no intention to cast aspersions on all. Drains and the plumbing are the chief sources of danger to health, for it seems inevitable that most boarding houses are of old and in some respects obsolete, construction. Often there is a lack of conveniences, and they are badly situated, ill constructed and unhygienic from all points of view. Facilities for bathing are in many boarding houses and lodging houses very inadequate. A house containing, perhaps, fifteen people will possess one bathroom, the bath being constructed of unsuitable material and hot water being difficult to obtain.

Elmer—Papa gave me a bushel basket

full of candy last night.

Tommy—What did you do with it?

Elmer—Nothing. I fell out of bed and woke up.

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F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER.

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WM. P. CULLEN

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AND

RUTH WHITE

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THE TENDERFOOT

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24 Whistling Song Hits 24

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PRESENTS

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Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

Communications should be addressed to F. W. Hartford, Editor.

HERALD PUBLISHING CO., PUBLISHERS, Portsmouth, N. H.

Telephone 37-2.

Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H., Postoffice as second class mail matter.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1906.

PORTLAND NOT YET RECONCILED

"The Spanish port retires from its prominence in the newspaper columns to its little speck on the geography map," says the Haverhill Gazette. Nevertheless, Algeciras can boast that it was the scene of a great conference, which is more than can be said of Portsmouth, N. H., though that city will strut down the corridors of time in borrowed, or stolen, plumes. "Throw out your chest, Portsmouth!"—Portland Argus.

So Portland is not yet reconciled. We had supposed that everyone was now ready to admit that it is the Treaty of Portsmouth and that the little controversy in which we indulged last Summer was forgotten. It seems that we were mistaken.

However, it doesn't make the slightest difference whether Portland likes it or not. History will call it the Portsmouth conference, held at Portsmouth navy yard, and the document which made peace between Japan and Russia will be known to future generations as the Treaty of Portsmouth.

We are truly sorry for Portland. The Maine city itself expected to entertain the envoys of Russia and Japan and it was a bit trying to its vanity to be told that it had never even been considered. Having been left at the post in this race for international honors, however, it should take its defeat in a sportsmanlike manner. It never does any good to cry when one is beaten.

NOTHING SHOULD BE LEFT UNDONE

Perhaps the presence of Gov. Mc Lane and his councilors will not bring about the passage of the New Hampshire forestry bill, but their influence must certainly have some effect upon the gentlemen of the national Congress.

At any rate, it is well for New Hampshire officials to display more than passing interest in legislation so important to their state. We have long sought aid in saving the forests of the White Mountains from destruction. Now that there is a prospect that it will be given us nothing should be left undone that will help to convince Congress that the problem we ask it to solve for us is a vital one.

VOLCANOES

You can never trust a volcano. The bad behavior of Vesuvius proves that. This famous mountain of fire had long been regarded as harmless until the terrible eruption which overwhelmed Pompeii and Herculaneum. So now, though it was certainly far from safe, it had refrained from doing so and destroying property for years that the probability of its becoming dangerous was seriously considered by those living near it.

Mont Pelee was thought to be dead until it suddenly developed the vicious activity which blotted out the city of St. Pierre and its people. The men and women who had their homes beneath it feared nothing until too late.

The man who has never made the acquaintance of a volcano feels that he should discover that he was liv-

ing near one he would move. Unfortunately, sometimes, familiarity breeds contempt and once man has become used to them, even the most dread forces of nature fail to terrify unless they are made manifest in so frightful a manner that escape from the consequences of recklessness is impossible.

For this reason, volcanic eruptions will probably continue to occasionally destroy life as long as the world stands.

BIRDS' EYE VIEWS

Wish there was a paper.—
Would take one if I could.—
What cut the bad news all out
And only used the good!

Golfists will agree with Carnegie that "four" should be spelled "fore."

Cabinet crises in France appear almost as numerous, and quite as bloodless, as a South American revolution.

The spectacle of Zion City routing the grafters is enough to wake up Philadelphia from her resumed lethargy.

The conference at Algeciras having ended, it will soon be in order for someone to remark that he has never heard of Algje.

Andrew Carnegie says happiness is not a matter of wealth. Perhaps it isn't, but the best of us will continue to envy Andy his coin.

A Nebraska woman sold her husband for three hundred dollars. There are husbands who wouldn't fetch that much in the open market.

What do you think of Alfred Austin's latest, which was published in these columns a few days ago as a matter of news rather than of literary merit?

It is to be hoped that no Maine Congressman will be so ill informed as to vote for the denaturized alcohol bill solely because he thinks the product good to drink.

The Boston Globe says that one point against Mr. Rockefeller is that he has never shown any great interest in the game of baseball. Well, where subpoena servers are concerned, he is a base runner, isn't he?

A few more days and the Sunday wanderer in the woods of old New Hampshire will be able to appreciate the beauty of Madison Cawein's poetical conceit "Tabernacles":
The little tents the wild flowers raise
Are tabernacles where Love prays
And Beauty preaches all the days.

I walk the woodland through and through
And everywhere I see their blue
And gold where I may worship too

All hearts unto their inmost shrine
Of fragrance they invite; and mine
Enters and sees the All Divine.

I hark, and with some inward ear
Soft words of praise and prayer I hear,
And bow my head, and have no fear.

WILL BE HELD AT FRANKLIN

At Franklin next Tuesday, the eighth annual meeting of the New Hampshire conference of charities and corrections will be held. Among the reports of committees will be that of Dr. Edgar O. Crossman of this city, chairman of the committee on the insane.

If a Cow gave Butter

mankind would have to invent milk. Milk is Nature's emulsion—butter put in shape for digestion. Cod liver oil is extremely nourishing, but it has to be emulsified before we can digest it.

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OUR EXCHANGES

The Algeciras Book

France has, for "binding" treaties, hitherto stuck to the use of "Russia" altogether; but now she also seeks—a notion new—
To "bind" herself in strong "Morocco" leather;
Whilst Germany, appreciating neither, sternly refuses to be "bound" in either!
—London Truth.

Birds Have Their Friends

The death of Senator Hoar did not leave the birds of Massachusetts without powerful friends. Here is an extract from the Arbor Day appeal of Governor Guild which should be read to every child at school and at home: "Let the children be taught that every egg they take from the nests of the birds means the death of a friend of Massachusetts, means one less winged crusader against the gypsy moth, the brown-tail moth and the crawling pests that destroy the food of the people and the beauty of the land."—Kennebec Journal.

Old Sol A Myth?

One of our exchanges asserts that the first catch of mackerel for the season was landed by Captain Sol Jacobs in New York, while another announces that it was landed by the same redoubtable fisherman in Boston. This arouses the suspicion that somebody is guessing or that Captain Sol is merely an imaginary personage who comes in handy for the use of writers of fiction.—Biddleford Journal.

Parlor Theatricals

Sammy broke suddenly into the parlor one day, and came upon his Aunt Margaret, sitting on Mr. Brown's knee.

The surprised couple hastened to pull wool over the youngster's eyes. "We are rehearsing for a little play, Sammy," explained Aunt Margaret.

"Yes, Samuel," added Mr. Brown, with a touch of sentiment in his voice; "I am now holding the queen." "You must be good at it," answered Sammy as he backed out of the room: "I heard Uncle Jack say that you held four queens last night!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

A Lively Siphon

"Good morning, Mr. Ryetop," greeted the clerk in the big city hotel. "I hope you enjoyed that old Scotch I left in your room while you were out."

"It was pretty fair," drawled Farmer Ryetop, rubbing his parched lips, "but, he gum! that that siphon you sent up had the strongest stream of fizz water I ever tackled. Why, I went to make one of these here highballs, and the blamed thing came near blowin' me through the window."

The clerk looked puzzled.

"Siphon? Why, I didn't send up any siphon."

"Yes, you did. It was red and bound with brass bands."

"Great Scott! Why, that was the automatic fire extinguisher."—Columbus Dispatch.

"Bigger, Better, Buiser" Bath

To help boom Bath as a Summer resort and to make an excellent souvenir for those who visit Bath in the Summer months the Independent is making arrangements to publish a series of beautiful half tones, during the Spring and Summer, of resorts in this vicinity. These cuts will be made from photos taken exclusively for this paper.—Bath Independent.

THE THEATRICAL FOLK

Figman and Miss White Tonight

Fresh from its third run in Chicago and with a record of 100 night in New York to its credit, "The Tenderfoot" with Oscar L. Figman and Ruth White as the stars, will be the big musical attraction at Music Hall tonight.

Never has more swinging or characteristic music been heard in a musical comedy than in "The Tenderfoot". There is a dash about the musical numbers that sets the feet tapping and the blood moving faster. Richard Carle wrote a musical gem when he wrote the book of "The Tenderfoot", for there is no more picturesque musical piece before the public, and certainly none that contains more good clean wit and humor. Oscar L. Figman is said by the Chicago critics to be a revelation in the leading comedy role of Professor Pettibone, while Ruth White brings to the part of Marion one of the finest soprano voices now heard in light opera. The rest of the cast is a notable one, containing such well known names as Jethro Warner, a tenor of fine achievements, Harry D. Williams, one of the best dancers on the stage, Fred Bailey, George Romain, M. H. Baldwin, J. F. Kennedy, H. S. Burns, Louise Brackets, Edna J. Lockhart, Frankie Warner, Ponia Lock-

hart, Mabel Lorena and Dolly Castle. The organization is one of the largest on tour in America numbering nearly seventy people.

Keith's Theatre

Another notable vaudeville program is announced from Keith's for the week of April 16 headed by the Great Lafayette. Lafayette needs but little introduction to amusement-seekers hereabouts, and it is sufficient to say that he is one of the most versatile entertainers in the varieties. Lafayette is a conjuror, a lightning change artist, an impersonator and, in fact, he is a whole show in himself. He gives two separate and distinct performances each afternoon and evening, the first being a series of lightning changes and illusions, for which he is known everywhere as one of the leading exponents in that line of work, and also introduces his travesty band in connection with which he impersonates several well known musical celebrities including Sousa and Creatore. The portion of his entertainment is a pantomimical spectacle called "The Lion's Bride", in the presentation of which he uses a live lion. The surrounding show is fully up to the usual Keith standard and includes the names of vaudevillians well-known hereabouts. Prominent on the list are Barrows-Lancaster Company, in an interesting little playlet called "Tactics" founded on the war relations of a Northern and Southern soldier; Marion Garson, formerly of "Mother Goose" company, one of the most pleasing soprano soloists in the varieties; Byers and Herman, in a comedy and acrobatic pantomime; DeMar and Fortune, in a musical comedy skit, and Trovillo, the popular ventriloquist comedian with his mechanical figures. The customary change of motion pictures will be made in the kinetograph.

Interest Still Centers

Interest in the amusement world centers in "A Society Circus" at the New York Hippodrome, as is testified by the large audiences which twice daily crowd the big playhouse. Thompson and Dundy's plunging horses continue as the sensational feature of the greatest production in the theatrical history of the world. The thrilling act, with a young woman rider as the central figure into the mad dash into the lake, is possible of enactment only on the mammoth stage of the Hippodrome. In the great circus program, the most excellent ever presented to the public, are seen for the first time in America, the Flying Meteors, aerialists; the Banhair-Gregory troupe of acrobats; Ralph Johnstone, somersaulting bicyclist; Woodward's marvelous troupe of trained seals, the Manello-Marnitz quartet of musical equilibrist and a score of other specialists. The gorgeous ballet and the Court of the Golden Fountains remain unchanged. Matinees are given daily.

THE QUESTION OF RAILROAD RATE LEGISLATION

First—It is obviously wholly out of the question to deal effectively with railroad rates by general rules; commerce itself never has been and never can be so governed, and railroad rates must conform to commercial conditions. No general rate adjustment, however skillfully made, could ever adequately provide, even in a comparatively small part of the country, for numerous and constantly increasing fluctuations in these conditions.

Second—The prompt readjustment of rates to meet commercial conditions as they arise gives a downward tendency to all rates. On the contrary, when rates are made on a general basis there ensues a rigidity that materially hampers the movement of traffic and retards the development of commerce. Clearly a railroad can afford to make a reduction on one kind of traffic when thereby the volume of traffic will be increased, where as it could not afford to make a general reduction on all the other kinds of traffic to which that condition would have no application. Such reductions can be made only in response to special conditions and must in safety be confined to the scope of those conditions. Anything which tends to discourage the prompt recognition by the railroads of new commercial conditions which call for special reductions will strongly tend to keep up the general level of rates. This will clearly not be to the advantage of the general public, and it will be disadvantageous to the railroads because interference with their ability to develop additional traffic interferes with their ability to increase their revenues. As an illustration, ten years ago an effort was made to start a pulp and paper mill in Northern Maine to manufacture paper out of spruce timber. To succeed the mill must produce much larger quantities of paper than could be marketed in the East. To sell paper in Chicago and the Middle West in compe-

dition with mills much nearer the latter territory the rates from Maine must be exceedingly low—far lower, relatively, than the usual basis of rates from New England to Chicago. The railroads made the very low rates required, with the result that, where there was a primeval forest ten years ago, there now stands a town equipped with all modern conveniences, the home of 2,000 or 3,000 people, who gain their livelihood from the paper mills thus developed. The railroads get all the traffic shipped in and out by this community, and are thus amply repaid for the low rate on paper. If the railroads had been unable to make that reduction without reducing the general rate basis to the West obviously the reduction would never have been made.

Third—The settled policy of railroads to develop additional traffic by making special reductions in rates, when necessary to meet commercial conditions and to extend the markets for the particular product, has a most salutary effect upon the welfare of the people generally. Whenever a railroad, by means of a new rate, puts the commodities produced on its line into a new market previously supplied from other sources a benefit is wrought to the producers on that line by extending their selling markets, and to the consumers in the locality to which the product is thus introduced. If rates were made on the theory, so often advocated, of giving each place the full value of its geographic situation (assuming that that value could ever be authoritatively ascertained) the result would be that markets, both of production and consumption, would be narrowed, the producer would have a more restricted field of purchase.—Samuel Spencer in The Century.

KENNEY FOUGHT A DRAW

Young Kenney of this city was one of the bovers at a meeting of glove experts in Rochester on Tuesday evening. He went five rounds to a draw with Kid Sullivan of Dover.

Direct from Our Distillery to YOU

Saves Dealers' Profits
Prevents Adulteration

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4 FULL QUARTS \$3.20
WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES

We will send you, in a plain sealed case, with no marks to show contents, FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK RYE for \$3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Try it, have your doctor test it, but in any way you like. If you don't find it all right and the purest and best whiskey you ever tasted, ship it back to us at our expense and your \$3.20 will be promptly refunded.

At our distillery, one of the largest and best equipped in the world, we distill an average of 8,500 gallons of PURE WHISKEY a day. When you buy HAYNER WHISKEY, it goes direct to you from our distillery, thus assuring you of perfect purity and saving you the dealers' big profits. HAYNER WHISKEY is prescribed by doctors and used in hospitals and by half a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it.

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LOST—On Saturday afternoon, April 7th, between Navy Yard landing and B. & M. station, a lady's gold bracelet. Finder will be rewarded if same is returned to this office. cha91w

FOR SALE—2 houses on Wibur street. Apply to C. R. Oxford, 27 Wibur street. cha11t

TO LET—A house with five rooms on 10 Langdon street. Apply to 43 Cabot street. a61w

WANTED—At once, 50 house painters. Apply to J. E. Hoxie, 68 State street.

SALESMEN, local and traveling. Age 25 to 50. Employment the whole year, if desired. Outfit free. Pay weekly. Write now. Homer N. Chase & Co., Nurserymen, Auburn, Me.

PLACARDS—For sale, To Let, Furnished Rooms To Let, etc., can be had at the Chronicle office.

TO LET—10 room tenement cor. Case and Irvington Sts. Apply to C. E. May, 87 Market St.

WANTED—Live agents in every town in New Hampshire and Maine to represent the New Hampshire Gazette. Address this office.

WANTED—Men or women local representatives for a high class magazine. Large commissions. Cash prizes. Write J. N. Trainor, 40 East Washington Square, New York, N. Y. mch15,30t

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There is no scenery in the world that will compare with the view from this palace. I located on highest point in Asheville. Surrounded by one of the finest parks of 160 acres with springs and winding macadamized paths—Mt. Mitchell in full view. Dry invigorating climate, adjoining Biltmore Estate, magnificently furnished cuisine unsurpassed. Orchestra, golf, livery, hunting and fishing. Open all the year. Write for booklet.

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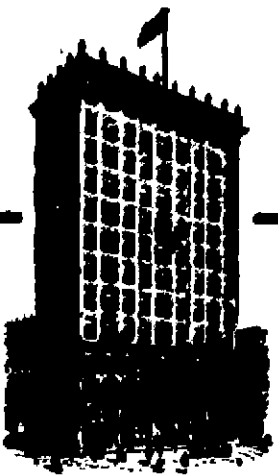
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whether settled in favor of miner or operator means more money for our daily fuel, for a time at least. For economy buy the MAGEE, the range that burns the least coal.

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your horse is not going right come and see us. We charge nothing for examination and consultation. If you want your carriages or cart repaired, or new ones made, we will give you the benefit of our 45 years experience in this business without expense.

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GEORGE A. TRAFTON
Blacksmith and Expert Horse

Shoe.
STONE TOOL WORK A SPECIALTY
NO. 118 MARKET ST.

THE QUICK HITCH

Will Be Up For Discussion This Evening

AT THE MEETING OF THE
CITY COUNCILMEN

City Officials in Session At City Hall
Last Evening

AT WHICH TIME QUICK HITCH WAS BONE
OF CONTENTION

Mayor W. E. Marvin, Chief Engineer Varrell, Assistant Engineers Quinn, Sullivan, Woods and Marden, and Councilmen Truman, Whitman and Seymour met in the city rooms on Tuesday evening for the purpose, it is understood, of talking over matters relative to the quick hitch.

It is stated on the authority of a member of the city council that quick hitch matters will be discussed at the city council meeting this evening, and some of the councilmen say they did not understand when they voted for the change how clean a sweep was to be made at the central engine house. It is understood that an effort will be made this evening to have arrangements effected for keeping at least one permanent man at the central engine house on Court street, and in conversation with a representative of this paper on Tuesday evening a member of the city council said he for one was in favor of keeping the horses in their places as hitherto, but thought one permanent man would be enough to attend to them. That quick hitch matters will be gone over pretty thoroughly at the council meeting this evening seems certain.

On the streets the arguments pro and con continue, and the Manchester Mirror of Tuesday evening picked the matter up, saying:

"The action of the Portsmouth city fathers to do away with the 'quick hitch' in the fire department is the cause of a great deal of conversation about the fire houses in this city, and yesterday a fireman who has been in the service of the local department for years was heard to say: 'In my opinion the city government of Ports-

mouth has made a great mistake when it discontinued the 'quick hitch' in the fire department, and it will be a great wonder to me if the city is not the scene of serious fires, and when the next election comes, if the insurance companies do not do it before, the people will take action in the matter and will elect a board of mayor and aldermen who will let nothing stand in their way of having a fire department which will be sufficient to protect property from fire. It seems strange to me that there has not been a general uprising of the people of Portsmouth, instead of keeping quiet, and letting their property be put at the ravages of fire. I myself am looking for interesting proceedings in this matter, and if there is not serious trouble I shall be greatly mistaken."

PORT OF PORTSMOUTH

Arrivals At and Departures From Our Harbor April 10

Arrived

Schooner Ella May (Bristol), Gale, St. John, N. B., for Boston, with lumber.

Schooner Winnegance, Blaisdell, South Amboy for Saco, with coal.

Cleared

Barge Paxtaug, Philadelphia.

Barge No. 20, Baltimore.

A. M., wind southeast, gale; P. M., northwest, moderate.

Notes

Simpson and Perkins of Boothbay, Me., owners of the schooner Marion Draper, are particularly unfortunate in regard to their vessel property of late. On March 20, the schooner Lady Antrim, one of the firm's vessels, was lost at Marblehead Neck with all hands; on Tuesday the schooner D. Gifford was totally wrecked at Gloucester, Mass., and in the lower harbor the schooner Marion Draper very narrowly escaped a similar fate. As it was, only her buoyant cargo saved her, for had she been coal laden, as many believed she was, she would have soon sunk in deep water. All expected to see her sink when she went onto her beam ends, it being unknown that she was ice laden. No arrangements will be made until the owners arrive tomorrow. The cargo of ice is shrinking in a manner which will save the labor of discharging it, at least. The pressure of the ice under the deck started it up from the deck beams at of the mainmast, and the foremast wedges are missing, which shows that she must have strained.

The surf outside was by all means the haviest of the season and Gunboat Shoal broke all day.

A fleet of fishermen weathered the gale in Isles of Shoals roads and undoubtedly had a rough time of it. They were beating into the lower harbor at dark.

Schooner Annie F. Conlon of Portsmouth, Baker, has arrived at Portland from Philadelphia.

Schooner John J. Hanson of Dover, Wood, has arrived at Bangor from Newport News.

Schooner John Bracewell, Benson, of Dover has arrived at Stonington, Me., from Portsmouth.

The five master Fannie Palmer, which stranded on Virginia Beach, Va., on Jan. 8, was floated on Monday.

Telegraphic Shipping Notes

City Island, N. Y., April 8—Passed, schooners Ella M. Storer, Patterson, Fort Reading for Portsmouth; Oliver Ames, Morgan, St. George, S. J., for Kittery Point.

Newport News, April 9—Arrived, barge Sagua, Portsmouth.

Vineyard Haven, April 9—Arrived, barges No. 8, Baltimore for Portsmouth; Tunnel Ridge, Philadelphia for Portsmouth.

A FOOT OF SNOW FELL TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO YESTERDAY

Mr. John G. Hutchinson today recalled a snow storm of twenty-seven years ago, saying: "On the afternoon of April 9, 1879, I drove to Dunbar in a wagon. That night a furious snowstorm developed, and the next morning, twenty-seven years ago today, not only was there a fall of a foot of snow but it was drifted badly. I recall that the parlor windows of the house where I was stopping were drifted completely over. I was detained there until the 12th and could not get back to Manchester on wheels until then. I recall the incidents connected with the storm distinctly, as I was to return in season to assist my boy in giving a birthday party. He is thirty-seven years old today, but he missed the celebration of his birthday on his tenth anniversary."—Manchester Mirror, last evening.

For Over Sixty Years

Wm. Wigglesworth's Sore Throat Syrup has been used for children's teeth. It soothes the inflamed gums, allays all pain, cures whooping cough, and is the best remedy for Diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Baseball talk is heard on every street corner.

STATE GRAND COUNCIL

Of The Royal Arcanum Meets In Dover

MR. YEATON IS AGAIN ELECTED
GRAND REGENT

Grand Regent Harry B. Yeaton of this city opened the second annual session of the New Hampshire Grand Council, Royal Arcanum, on Tuesday. These officers were present, besides Mr. Yeaton:

Past Grand Regent Charles F. Sprague, Manchester; Grand Vice Regent Henry M. Moffatt, Berlin; Grand Secretary Frederick E. Smith, Dover; Grand Treasurer A. J. Weeks, Exeter; Grand Chaplain Alfred J. May, Claremont; Grand Warden Russell C. Edgerly, Rochester; Grand Guard Robert R. Chase, Manchester; Grand Trustee S. N. Hersey, Wolfboro; Grand Representative Edward D. Smith, Dover; Grand Medical Examiner Dr. F. S. Towle, Portsmouth.

Reports showed the council to be in good financial condition.

For the ensuing year, the following officers were elected:

Grand Regent, Harry B. Yeaton, Portsmouth;

Grand Vice Regent, Henry M. Moffatt, Berlin;

Grand Orator, Robert R. Chase, Manchester;

Sitting Past Grand Regent, Charles F. Sprague, Manchester;

Grand Secretary, Frederick E. Smith, Dover;

Grand Medical Examiner, F. S. Towle, Portsmouth;

Grand Chaplain, Alfred J. May, Claremont;

Grand Guide, John B. Casey, Gorham;

Grand Sentry, W. H. Morrison, Groveton;

Grand Warden, J. Came, Rochester;

Trustees—W. J. Dearborn, Laconia; S. N. Hersey, Wolfboro; Benjamin C. Dodge, Concord;

Representative, E. D. Smith, Dover.

In the evening, Major Waldron Council had its annual ladies' night observance and entertained the grand officers and delegates. A large number from this city were present.

STREET BASEBALL

Was Responsible For A Runaway On Tuesday Evening

There was a lively runaway shortly before six o'clock on Tuesday evening, a span of horses belonging to a local liveryman becoming frightened on South School street and starting on a dash up town, which terminated in front of the postoffice, where the carriage struck the drinking fountain, one of the horses being badly cut on the flank and the whistle-tree of the vehicle being broken.

The horses were startled by some boys playing ball. A batted ball struck one of the span in the head, causing the runaway.

The young driver made a plucky attempt to hold the horses, and was dragged for some distance before he released his hold on the reins. Beyond a sprained knee he sustained no injury.

The injured horse was treated by Dr. Brock, twelve stitches being necessary in the cut.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Wadham

The death occurred on Monday night at the Pittsfield, Mass., hospital of Mrs. Elizabeth S. (Pray) Wadham, wife of Charles K. Wadham of Newton, Mass. She sustained a shock on July 2, 1905, and was conveyed to the hospital, where she had since been under treatment.

Mrs. Wadham was the oldest daughter of the late Capt. John S. and Roxanna (Tisdale) Pray of this city and is survived by her husband and two children, a son, Pray, and a daughter, Helen, besides three brothers and a sister, Capt. Samuel, Frank and John, and Mary.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wadham occurred in July, 1880, in this city. Rev. James DeNormandie officiating.

Mrs. Wadham was a graduate of the Portsmouth High School of the class of 1868, and was a lady of the finest sensibilities and of the most tender nature, and attracted a large circle of friends. The household for years made its summer home in the White Mountains, where Mrs. Wadham was the center of a large

social circle. The break in the family is particularly sad, for she was the idol of her husband and children.

The funeral is to be held on Thursday afternoon at four o'clock from the late residence in Newton, Mass., and the body will be brought here on the following forenoon for interment in the family plot in Harmony Grove cemetery. Rev. Alfred Gooding offering prayer at the grave.

DIED

Died, in Pittsfield, Mass., April 9, Elizabeth S. Wadham, wife of C. K. Wadham, and daughter of Captain John S. Pray. Funeral at West Newton, Mass. Interment at Portsmouth.

Sweating Sickness.

The well-known nerve pathologist, V. M. Bechtereff, says the St. Petersburg Novosti, mentions the appearance of a peculiar disease of the nerve system, which he calls "sweating sickness of the hand." This trouble is indicated by the sudden perspiration of the hand on the part of the victim each time he sees an acquaintance with whom he is about to shake hands. Sometimes the perspiration will fall in large drops from the tips of the fingers. None of the other parts of the body show similar symptoms.

Best of Cows.

The Jersey cow is a small animal, and therefore her maintenance ration is small, while a relatively large part of her food goes to profit. She is a persistent milker, often a perpetual milker, and ordinarily not dry more than six or eight weeks in a year. She has an extremely long period of usefulness in the dairy. Five years covers the profitable work of the average cow. The Jersey is 15 years old. Many are profitable when 18 to 21 years of age.

Beans of Manchuria.

The chief product of Manchuria, beans, is still treated in a primitive manner by many of the manufacturers of bean oil and bean cake. Even in Manchuria, which has been a treaty port of approximately half a century, the crushing of beans with heavy stone rollers drawn by mules and donkeys continues in some of the bean mills. In such primitive institutions the oil is pressed out of the pulp by hand, wedges driven by huge beetles being used.

Political Note.

The first senator frowned impatiently. "Listen to that fool! Rox prating away about agriculture," he muttered. "Yes. Listen to him," said the second senator. "He doesn't know anything about farming, does he?" "Well, he once had hay fever."

Not All Hopeless.

"When you know a man is a devotee of golf," said the enthusiastic golfer, "you can be absolutely certain of his mental caliber, and be assured—"

"O, come, I wouldn't say that," replied the plain man. "I don't doubt that some men play golf who are really quite sensible."—Stray Stories.

Journalism in St. Petersburg.

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes: "There was never before such journalistic activity in St. Petersburg as there is at present. New radical and revolutionary papers are appearing on the scene every day to take the places of those that have fallen under the displeasure of the law."

Born a King.

There is a fact about King Alfonso well worth knowing. Of all the kings who have ever lived, with the sole exception of Jean I. of France, who lived but a few hours, he is the only one to be a king from the moment of his first breath—a veritable "born king."

Progress in India.

Speaking at the conclusion of the social conference held at Benares, the president, Mr. Justice Chaudhary, says that the greatest achievement of the year in India has been the remarriages of widows, of which there had been 125 in British India.

Mistake of Gothamites.

The center of population of the United States is officially announced to be six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind., and not at the intersection of Broadway and Forty-second street, as a great many New Yorkers vaguely fancy it.—Puck.

Difficult Task.

The Japanese army surgeon who has a plan to increase the average height of the Japanese soldiers to six feet will never be able to convince Russia that he isn't going to a lot of unnecessary trouble.

A Difference.

"You can't keep a secret, Lucy." "Yea, I can, Jack. I just happen to tell things to other girls who can't."

And Meant.

There's many a true word spoken in disgust.—Life.

Beer in Japan.

There's no more drink in Japan than there was in the last year.



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How's Your Stomach?

P. B. Coleman Has A Remedy Which
Guarantees To Cure The Worst
Case Of Stomach Troubles.

We wish to tell the readers of this paper about a remedy which is a marvel in medicine. It cures the worst cases of stomach troubles, from the acute attack of indigestion to chronic dyspepsia. This remedy is known as **Albert's Little Dinner Pill**, being the prescription of Dr. Hutchinson, the noted specialist of London and Brighton, England, who, previous to his decease had built up a remarkable practice as a specialist in diseases of the stomach. Dr. Hutchinson claimed that his success was due to the use of this pill, and since its introduction to the American continent it has performed many wonderful cures. Mr. J. H. Lombard, Casco, Me., writes: "I am now past 81 years of age and have had stomach trouble practically all my life. I sent and got a sample package of Albert's Little Dinner Pill thinking that it would turn out to be another disappointment, but from the first dose I found relief and can say that I am now better than ever before in my life. It is a wonderful cure for Dyspepsia and I heartily recommend it to all sufferers from stomach troubles." Albert's Little Dinner Pill contains no Pharmacy or Druggist. It is sold at drug stores or by mail 25 cents per package. Samples free. Address: Albert's Little Dinner Pill, Boston, Mass. Sold and guaranteed by P. B. Coleman, 61 Congress St.

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CLOSED AND SILENT TEMPLES.

Six Days Out of Seven Their Great
Wealth Is Nonproductive.

I suppose many readers will be startled and some offended, at least in their first impression, when they see our churches arrayed as misers of wealth, says Cleveland Morley in Success. How is this possible? they will protest. Are not our churches obviously and conscientiously devoted to the general good? Are they not guided by able and unselfish men who devote their lives to the spiritual needs of their fellow-men? And is it not preposterous to charge them with misusing wealth, either shamefully or otherwise, when every one knows that most of our churches are struggling under a burden of debt?

All that is true enough, yet the briefest consideration makes it clear that the hundred thousand churches in America (let us take that number for the sake of argument) are trying to do their work under conditions that would be considered foolish and wasteful if they existed in any ordinary enterprise. Imagine a hundred thousand department stores doing active business only one day in seven and remaining closed for the other six days or, at best doing a languid business on one or two odd afternoons. Imagine a hundred thousand theaters giving performances two or three evenings a week and then remaining closed and silent for four or five evenings! Imagine a hundred thousand factories working 10 hours a day for a single day in seven and perhaps working five hours a day for two other days, and then letting their fine engines and machinery lie idle all the rest of the time! We should call it stupid and extravagant folly, we should expect such foolish factories, theaters and department stores to lose both in money and in general esteem and, if such conditions persisted, we should conclude either that the directors of these activities were hopelessly incompetent, or that there was a very small demand for what they were trying to furnish.

Of course we have grown up in the idea that it is the right and natural state of churches to be closed and silent most of the time, just why no one can say, but being creatures of habit, we accept things as we find them. We expect our houses to be used every day, our barns to be used every day, our shops, libraries, hospitals, office buildings, all the structures on our soil we expect to be used every day, save only the churches which are the most costly and the most beautiful. These we expect to be used occasionally, less than half the time, probably not one-third of the time, yet the churches represent the huge material investment based on infinite labor and saving a value far greater than all the gold coin in the United States, a value counting land and buildings, that certainly exceeds \$200,000,000! On which the money interest at five per cent. would be \$250,000 a day! And the spiritual daily equivalent, well that is beyond our reckoning, but it should be very great and precious to offset so huge a sum. And most of the days it is wasted!

During the Moscow Revolution. It was impossible to go quietly about your business even in those parts of the city where there had been no disturbances, says a writer in Harper's Weekly. A dozen times a day you were peremptorily ordered to stop, and had to submit to an offensive search by more or less drunken soldiers. This of course did not trouble the insurgents, as there were not enough soldiers to search at every street corner, and those who carried arms found it possible, almost without exception, to avoid the patrols. But if you were in a hurry to get anywhere you were sure to be held up two or three times. I was searched twice in two minutes at the Iberian Gate. Another time I was riding along the Leontievskaya with a friend. Our sleigh was stopped and we both had to get out. A young officer, having searched the sleigh, I suppose for bombs, allowed my friend to get in again.

He then turned to me and began—rather nervously—to search me. By chance I had a large pipe in my pocket and through my heavy overcoat it may have felt like a revolver. He cried out an order and three soldiers with fixed bayonets rushed to protect him. My friend told me afterwards that I looked like a statue of Arnold van Winkelrecht gathering in the lances of the Austrians and making way for liberty. At the time she was thoroughly frightened as she thought I might have a revolver. I didn't have time to think about that. I was wondering whether the soldiers were sober enough to search me first or whether they would, as often happened, shoot first and search afterwards. I had to stand there, "hands up," while the officer unbelted my overcoat and gingerly patted out the pipe. This incident had its humor, but more often there was nothing to laugh at.

First Aid to the Hungry.
The Hobo—"Please, ma'am, the stomach's all empty for a week."
The Lady—"Well, so ask the woman next door for a pound of dried apples. After you have eaten the apples come back here and I'll give you a pint of warm water to drink."

Fair Exchange.
Mrs. Briggs—"Do you know Mrs. Gossip?"
Mrs. Briggs—"Of course I do."
Mrs. Briggs—"Then suppose you tell me all the horrid lies she has told you about me, and I'll tell you all the lovely things she has reported about you."

THE BUSINESS WOMAN.

The business woman of today refuses to be a mere appendage to a male man, a tender to a masculine steam engine. In the dark ages man was the unit and woman the object. Take away the man and the world was left but the decimal point. Woman now feels herself to be something more than a man-trap. She refuses to be a moon revolving around a masculine earth—she will be a twin star or nothing. The era of feminine mediocrity and cowardice is passing away.

The above picturesque bit of verbal chicanery is the work of the Rev. J. L. Scudder of New Jersey. The competent girl able to earn her own living is not entirely dependent on some man's choosing her for or her ability to trap him. If one agrees with Mr. Bernard Shaw for happiness in life. If the right man does not come along she wends her way through the world alone, not perhaps quite as happily as if consensually mated, but approximately as happy as the bachelor. If she does get married her position in the partnership is one of equality, not subservience. She can help her husband outside the home in his fight with the world, she can tear and raise better children, and if the worst comes, she can take care of herself and children without "going out to do washing."

INCREASE OF INSANITY.

From the annual report of the State Commission in Lunacy we learn that insanity is noticeably increasing in this state. In 1892 the ratio of the insane to the rest of the population was one to every 377; now one in every 299 is mentally unbalanced, says the New York Globe.

Various causes are assigned for the growth of insanity here. The great volume of our alien immigration coming, as much of it does, from European and Asiatic centers where social criminalization is prevalent and where physical and mental types fall below the average, is responsible for a large proportion of the indigent insane. The pressure under which most of our industries are pushed, the unhealthy conditions of tenement life, the nerve-racking noise and turmoil of our great cities are other fruitful causes of mental collapse. All of these conditions can be ameliorated and all of them ought to be. Until they are, it is idle to hope that insanity will exhibit a constantly decreasing ratio in this state.

AUTOMOBILOPHOBIA.

An automobile plunging along the highway at the speed of a locomotive hurrying to a wreck is not an uncommon sight in New Jersey. Westchester, or Long Island, says the New York Sun. In New York automobiles shoot along the streets at a speed which would get the driver of a hansom or carriage into trouble if he were to try to keep up with them. At the same time there is such a thing as automobilophobia.

The bench is no place for it—example is sometimes dangerous. If a Magistrate frowns at the mouth when he has an offender before him the infection of the automobilophobia may spread to the street, and mob vengeance may be the portion of some sinner who is more unlucky than criminal. "The more money you have when you come before me," said a victim of the disease to a culprit the other day, "the harder I shall punish you." That may be in the popular vein, but hardly justice. Make the automobile "sport" obey the law, but give him a square deal, rich or poor, high or low, white or black.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE CONVICT.

It is no unkindness to take the convict out of his cell or his indoor workshop in the summer and autumn and give him a chance to breathe, albeit with a chain upon his ankle, the free air of heaven on the public road. So far as the rising generation is concerned, it is probable that the deterrent effect of the sight of punishment would operate to discourage at least as much crime as the unpleasant sight of the chain gang would inspire. Convict labor on the public roads does not compete with free American labor, as do the industrial trades carried on in penitentiaries.

Already the system has resulted in a great and quite general improvement of Southern highways. In the South, however, chain-gang operations are carried on entirely too far. Convicts are hired out to private parties and worked on the plantations and in other employments of that kind. It would be well, if the system is introduced in the North at all, to connote its application to roadmaking.

SUPPRESSING MOB FEVER.

The necessity of effective shooting as soon as overt mob acts begin has in the fact that it involves the fundamental protection of individual rights, the safety of the people and the very existence of orderly society, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. The mercy of it consists in the fact that the sooner the lawlessness is suppressed the sooner will the danger and loss of life be over. We cherish indignation and contempt for the foreign anarchists; but the fact that the most lawless anarchy is that of the lynching mobs which disgrace our country.

Let it be known that sharp and severe measures will follow close on the heels of mob murder and arson, and the evil will disappear. The mob spirit is cowardly as well as savage. It consists of the belief that there is safety in numbers and the inertia of the law. Let that be conveyed fully and sharply shown to be a delusion, and the disposition to commit murder in crowds will undergo a sudden diminution.

NATIONAL DIVORCE LAW.

Whatever one's views may be as to permissible causes for divorce, there can be no question as to the urgent necessity for uniformity in the law. The present muddle of state laws, ranging from no divorce for any cause to one because of incompatibility, is not only demoralizing and immoral, but a direct incentive to moral inconsistency.

Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania states that there are more divorces granted in the United States every year than in any other country except Japan. The recorded divorces during one year (1903) were 79,000, and in 1900 nearly 200,000 divorces persons were living in the United States.

These figures speak for themselves, and when it is remembered that many of the people in question are breaking the law in one state while quite innocent in the next; are illegally married, if they have married again, in one state and entirely within the law just across an imaginary border line, the absurdity of present conditions is manifest.—Chicago Tribune.

MR. CARNEGIE'S REFORM.

Mr. Carnegie will be entitled to one of his own hero medals if he accomplishes, while he is still living, a real simplification of the spelling of the English language. Accomplishing this wonder, he would also probably realize his favorite wish to die poor, says the New York Mail. He may influence the thought and life of his native and adopted countrymen in the long run as much as Benjamin Franklin influenced Americans. But it is to be doubted if he can ever succeed in making them spell simply, logically, phonetically or historically.

It is not an extreme estimate to say that the greater difficulty of spelling the English language, as compared with German, Italian or Spanish, represents a solid year's work in the case of the average child. A year's work, in the precious formative period of every American and every Briton, simply to maintain a foolish scheme of orthographical complication which has not even a respectable tradition to excuse it. Is there any wonder that Mr. Carnegie, as a practical man and a philanthropist, is afflicted by this prodigious waste of energy, and is willing to put an end to it?

HYGIENE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Attention is being directed more sharply every year to the hygienic condition of our public schools, and much money is liberally expended to insure the very best and most approved sanitary appliances for these establishments, says the Boston Post. Where hundreds of children are daily herded together there must always be difficulty in preventing the spread of ailments or diseases the after effects of which may be exceedingly detrimental, if not fatal. The children of today will be the men and women, the fathers and mothers of the near future, and whether they will be healthy and strong or sickly and puny depends, in a large degree, upon the care exercised by parents in imparting home training, and by the school authorities in establishing and maintaining improved sanitary conditions.

The preservation of the health of children is even more essential than giving them a complete education, the "sound mind in a sound body" is a maxim which never should be overlooked by those who have control of the training of the young.

REVIVAL OF ARCHERY.

An attempt is to be made to revive the good old sport of archery in this country, says the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Archery is an excellent pastime from many points of view. It is health-promoting without being too strenuous. It teaches steadiness or nerve. It pleasantly diverts the mind, and the element of competition is just sufficient to be exhilarating. It can be played by oneself or with any number of companions. Old Roger Ascham, in the sixteenth century, gave directions to archers which are not out-of-date today. Young archers, he says, offer fall into the error of fixing the eye on the end of the arrow, instead of on the mark. To obviate this fault he advises them to shoot in the dark, by night, at lights set up at proper distances. We cannot have too many outdoor sports, especially those in which girls and women may participate. The people are spending more time in the open air each year, which is a sign of great encouragement for the health of this nation.

CROWN PRINCE'S MOUSTACHE.

While the Kaiser cultivates a moustache with the well-known upward curl, his son, the young crown prince, flaps his straight across, toothbrush fashion, after the style affected by old soldiers in this country thirty or forty years ago, says the London Tatler. It seems to be developing an individuality of his own in other respects as well, and bids fair to become the antithesis of his father. The Germans, as it said, are proud of the Kaiser, but the crown prince is popular in a sense in which his father never was. There are not many things outside a restaurant over which the average German can get up his enthusiasm, but I have seen stolid and bespectacled men become quite enthusiastic over the crown prince.

One of the familiar and picturesque sights of Paris is the posting stamp market, which meets, both in summer and in winter, under the trees of the Champs Elysees. Here stamp collectors meet, buy and sell at high prices.

DECAY OF YANKEE WIT.

The American sense of humor Mr. Jerome K. Jerome at first thought was "radically less subtle than that of England," now he knows better, says the St. Louis Republic. We are really suffering from a surfeit of jokes; are overfed and have gone stale. Mark Twain, "the only living humorist of the old American school," is now laughed at by his countrymen more from a sense of duty than of the ridiculous. The faded Yankee palate calls for coarser and coarser fare. The finer British type of humor is unappreciated. Horseplay alone is demanded and laughed at. "And I've discovered, too," he says, "the cause of it. It is the comic supplements of the Sunday papers. . . . those reductions of humor to terms of the meanest intelligence."

Thank the Lord! Now that we know where the fault lies, it will be simply a matter of arousing public sentiment and passing a law prohibiting comic supplements. Perhaps it might be just as well while we are about it to abolish the Sunday paper entirely. In short, any one who cannot get all the laughter he needs out of Mr. Jerome's own productions had better keep away from the halls of mirth altogether.

WHERE IS THE BOY?

In the midst of an epidemic of youthful crime in Chicago, the Tribune of that city publishes a cartoon by Mr. Cutcheon in which a father and mother are shown by the side of their evening lamp, the father reading his paper, the mother sewing. The father looks up musingly and says, "Where's Willie tonight?" "I don't know," answers the mother; "did you want him?" "Oh, no," rejoins the father, "I just wondered where he was." That is all. But it tells the whole store of juvenile burglaries and juvenile depravity in general. The parent who is unable to get from the wandering boy conclusive and satisfactory information as to his whereabouts, and who lets it go at that, is doing his own part toward raising the ever-mounting wave of crime.

Young boys nowadays find a great deal too much that is "selective" in the curriculum of life. A youth will be a better qualified elector between vice and virtue, between the road to ruin and the way to life and strength and happiness, if his feet have been kept on the right path by parental guidance until the years of understanding have arrived.

AMERICA'S BUSY BOOKMAN.

To the criticism of foreigners that dollar chasing is the chief and absorbing occupation of the American people, we might oppose the figures issued, showing how numerous and busy were the authors last year, were it not for fear of incurring a rejoinder concerning literature and lucre and the invasion of the commercial spirit among bookmen. A writer in the Publishers' Weekly has collected statistics of book production for 1905 in the United States, France and England. In this country 8,112 new books, including new editions, were issued, while the figures for England are 8,252, and for France 12,416. From the English figure, however, we must deduct 589 pamphlets, and from the French about 3,000. This still leaves France in the lead with 9,416 books, the United States second with 8,112, and England third with 7,867. In 1904 the United States produced 543 fewer new books, but some 300 new editions of old books were published. France shows a gain of only 277 new books for 1905 over the record of the preceding year.

OUR COAST DEFENCE.

Since the Spanish war it has become necessary to maintain a powerful squadron on the Asiatic station, and since taking over the Panama canal enterprise a greater squadron in West Indian waters. In the event of war with a nation, or a confederation, possessing formidable sea-power some of our ports and harbor entrances would have to shift for themselves, says the New York Sun.

On the east and west we have a coast line of thousands of miles. It might be necessary for our squadron to do battle at the same time in the Orient and on the Atlantic—in any great war our ships would have to be widely scattered. The capture of a great port by the enemy would entail serious consequences and prolong a war indefinitely. In time of peace money spent on coast defenses may seem a prodigal use of our resources but in the midst of war the security made by the investment would be cheap at any price.

ADULTERATING COFFEE.

In the course of an interesting account of the fig trade of Smyrna Consul Norton says that figs are used to adulterate coffee. "A certain quantity of the culis and inferior grades," he writes, "are exported to Austria and Hungary, and there used instead of chicory in coffee. The delicate flavor of Vienna coffee is due to the presence of dried fig powder."

The more we learn about food sophistication the more of a puzzle the question becomes. It seems certain that many particularly tasty and especially prized food products owe their particular deliciousness to some injected foreign substance which, with a strict interpretation of the law, are adulterants.

STRENUOUS WOOD DIET.

A London man advises the eating of wood as food and medicine. A London doctor supports the theory. But the London unemployed have not begun to support their families on shavings or sawdust.—Pittsburg Gazette.

TO RELIEVE OUR MILLIONAIRES.

The millionaire market is becoming overstocked. The problem is how to keep the supply down to the popular demand, says the New York Tribune. People who are not millionaires keep prescribing new remedies, but the difficulty is to induce enough victims to offer themselves for experiment.

Not many decades ago we were proud in America of our few struggling millionaires and beaustfully counted our Astors and Vanderbilts on the fingers of one hand. There are so many of them now that they are beginning to bore, and even the prospect of soon possessing a billionnaire palls in anticipation. It used to be the fashion to deplore the overworking of the stunts; now the pressing problem is the congestion of Fifth avenue. Tenement laws had to be passed to secure air, light and water for the huddled poor; now we need palace laws to assure the ordinary comforts of home to our swarming millionaires.

"The poor devil of a millionaire," as somebody once called him, is the most modern object of charity. Soon we may have to establish homes at the public expense for those who are too rich to care for their own children or need a helping hand in their old age because of the overkindness of fortune.

A WISTFUL KING.

To the head of the Church Army, which has been finding work for those without it, King Edward said that he often toiled twelve hours a day himself, knew of the blessings of labor and greatly sympathized with the unemployed, says the London Globe. He wished these men "every happiness that work can produce."

This curious assertion of human brotherhood between a sovereign and the least fortunate of his subjects arrests notice. One would say that Edward was eager to claim kinship with these men, and even to relate the periods of royal leisure to the enforced idleness of those who must work if they would not starve. "I, too, am a breadwinner," the King seemed to say when he spoke of his twelve hours a day at Buckingham and Windsor.

One is led to infer that the King was not quite easy in the thought that he might not be earning his salary, and wanted to earn it, even if he had to sit up at nights. The work which he does, and to which he assimilated that of the hungry men is in fact far different—a fruitful exercise of the powers that dispels ennui and makes existence purposeful, rather than the price paid at a machine or with a pick and shovel for a livelihood.

COMPARING OUR MILK.

The Scientific American seems to think that France can beat us in the matter of microby milk. It quotes French statistics of 25,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre; and apparently as a record, some Tunis milk which contained 2,387,000 germs per c. c. Several years ago the Health Board found milk right here in New York with close to a billion bacteria per c. c., and the legal standard now permitted in "wholesome milk" is anything less than a million germs in each cubic centimetre.

Some Frenchman has, it seems, devised a new method of preserving milk, which consists of adding a certain amount of "oxygenated water" to it. This, it is said, does not kill germs, but preserves the milk from souring up to ninety hours. Any method of preservation which necessitates the addition of water would certainly be unpopular in this country, no matter how efficient it might be from a hygienic point of view.

FLOGGING IN BRITISH NAVY.

In answer to a question in the house of commons it was stated that flogging in the navy had been suspended and in the future the punishment of caning is to be inflicted only under the supervision of captains, says the Pittsburg Gazette. It was a British admiral who recently defended hazing as a wholesome method of toughening young boys for the arduous life of a sailor. The new regulations regarding flogging show that while the British navy is still behind the times in one respect, there is hope that it may ultimately abandon a form of punishment which even few schoolboys are now compelled to undergo.

TO WHOM WILL IT BELONG?

International quarrels as to who shall own the north pole might well be postponed until somebody gets near enough to threaten flag-planting.—Chicago News.

KAISER ON "FRIENDLY" TERMS.

Emperor William evinces a disposition to be friendly with his people, but he has not yet reached the point where he wants them to call him "Bill."—St. Louis Republic.

BANK ACCOUNTS IN FLORIDA.

One adult in every two has a bank account in New England, and one in 600 in Florida. We never did believe figures, but if these are true they indicate that Floridians don't buy coal.

Lima, the historical capital of Peru, is to have a system of electric street railroads operated by power obtained from falls in the Rimac River, thirty miles from the city. The cars used will be American, and so will the electric machinery and the rails.

New Japan and England have agreed on a battleship-building program. Any power that attacks this firm will have its hands full.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Lined with tin—Pocketbooks.

THE ENTHUSIASM OF FOOLS.

On all sides, nowadays, by paragraph, story and cartoon, the amateur sociologist is informed, and reformed regarding the simple way in which the lambie march to the slaughter in Wall street, says the Brooklyn Eagle. True, perhaps, but as a method of separating a fool from his money Wall street is not one, two, three, but any one of half a dozen different movements throughout the world now trading on perversions of the religious instinct.

Word comes from Dowd's Zion City that the new overstock, valued \$40,000, made the following day yesterday to his flock: "I want you to self-sacrifice until your skin is worn off. . . . Now is the time to lay down your all." And they did. Little tots and gray-haired old men marched up to the table and put all they had—bills, banknotes, and rings.

Obviously this is a far easier way of getting other people's money without working for it than any frankly commercial scheme ever devised. These movements, of which the civilized world is always supporting at least three or four, furnish one of the most unaccountable manifestations of mass psychology.

FREE INSTITUTIONS IN RUSSIA.

All the Government preparations for "freedom" have been very characteristic. Here is the summary of official activity for one month. No less than 78 newspapers were suspended and 58 editors arrested, says the Boston Post. A state of siege was proclaimed in 62 places and a minor state of siege in 34. The number of persons summarily put to death, not including the Moscow repression, was 1,400; the number of political arrests in St. Petersburg was 1,716 and in Russia proper 10,000. Temporary prisons were opened in 17 towns; 2,000 postal and telegraph employees were dismissed; over a score of workmen's cheap restaurants in St. Petersburg were closed so as to prevent the unemployed from obtaining relief. It is estimated that agrarian outrages resulting from misgovernment estimated actual destruction of property worth \$30,000,000, one-sixth of which occurred in the provinces of Kussia, Orel and Saratoff.

ALL GOING BLIND, EH?

We did not suspect it, but the doctors are proving to us that we are suffering from a sort of delirium tremens induced by too much of everything—too much noise, too much light, too much work.

But the most alarming forecast that has been made for us is that of a medical man who finds that in a hundred years we shall all be blind, because of electricity. This peaky blind is leaking everywhere; it gets into our houses and bridges and rots them; it is getting into our clothes and causing them to fall apart; it glares in at our windows and keeps us awake at night.

It is an awfully hard outlook. But then, we have survived several catastrophes; the French revolution prophesied for New York has not yet arrived; and in the nerve-destroying life of our town there are several million survivors who are able to sit up and take breakfast food; so, possibly, after all, the doctor who sees that we are all going blind is afflicted with expectancy, and cannot see quite clearly himself. It may be a maddening good world to stay in for even a couple of hundred years.

STREET PROFANITY.

St. Louis is trying to stop profanity on the streets by drastic measures, says the Boston Advertiser. The police arrest every person heard using bad language. The outcome will be watched with interest and slight hopefulness, for the same thing has been tried in other cities with poor success. A beginning seems to have been made at St. Louis in fining a member of the police force \$30 for offending. This, on the principle, that reform, like charity, begins at home, is a good start. It may urge the police officers to pursue the reform strenuously. Street swearing is a nuisance which ought to be curbed and it is common in every large city. If it can be stopped in St. Louis then the attention of other cities must be attracted to the methods used there, and they must be given a wider trial. The swearing nuisance afflicts the ears of every woman shopper and of every other person whose sensibilities are at all delicate. Boston is no exception to the rule in this matter.

CONDITIONS IN THE FAMILY.

Paris newspapers have a bit of gossip about King Edward, once upon a time, lending Emperor William a considerable sum of money. What would have been more natural than for him to borrow from his "uncle"—Chicago Inter Ocean.

LECTURES ON HYGIENE.

A restaurant man in Leipzig lectures on hygiene to his guests. At the rush is over—if there is any rush in Leipzig. Some American eaters would avoid this, because, it is said, it might lead the guests to live on the vitamins, or the kitchen, instead of the Eagle.

THE LATEST IN ORNAMENTS.

Bracelets are still permitted, but the correct thing now for evening wear is gold anklets. Women may now have them engraved with the motto of their husbands, and wear them in the safe deposit vault—the anklets, not the husbands.—Chicago News.

What would become of the British aristocracy if it were not reinforced with American money and beauty from the states?

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC,
APRIL 11.SUN RISES 5:11; MOON RISES - 9:28 P. M.
SUN SETS 7:57; MOON SETS - 10:30 P. M.
LENGTH OF DAY 13 1/2; FULL MOON - 11:00 P. M.Last Quarter, April 10th, 5h. 56m., evening, W.
New Moon, April 25th, 11h. 5m., morning, E.
First Quarter, May 1st, 12h. 10m., evening, E.
Full Moon, May 10th, 5h. 10m., morning, W.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1906.

THE TEMPERATURE

Fifty-four degrees above zero was the temperature at THE HERALD office at two o'clock this afternoon.

LOCAL DASHES.

Basketball Saturday.

The snow didn't stay long. Next week brings a holiday. April ought to be good now. The price of eggs is still up. The first robin is here to stay. City council meeting this evening. The fire alarm has been busy lately.

The Feast of the Passover is with us.

Will it be the quick hitch redivivus?

This is a notable week in theatrical circles.

We are still shipping coal to Manchester.

April, 1906, has one snowfall to its discredit.

Portsmouth's police have been active of late.

This evening at Music Hall: "The Tenderfoot."

The motor boat rivals the automobile in popularity.

The epidemic of colds shows no sign of abatement.

The High School boys start the local baseball season.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

Cutting out street lights has aroused much comment.

Marble and Granite Works, 52 Market street John H. Dowd.

Winter has lingered in the lap of Spring with irritating persistence.

Maine ought to celebrate Fast day on the same date as New Hampshire.

Russ, Rix, McGrail, Bankhart and Burton against Portsmouth Saturday.

News from the coal mining regions is read with eager interest in this city.

The Memorial day committees of the patriotic orders are busily at work.

Motor boat races will undoubtedly again be run on the river the coming Summer.

Delbert E. Gilchrist of Kittery Point has lately suddenly found himself famous.

The Easter hat occupies the feminine mind to the exclusion of most other things.

See "The Tenderfoot" at Music Hall this evening.

The Grattan Athletic Club will have an Easter Monday ball in Rechabite Hall.

Arrived—Barge Darby from Newport News, with 2800 tons of coal for Arthur W. Walker.

The wreck of the Marion Draper was the first that has occurred in this harbor in years.

That Portsmouth baseball team which is to go to Haverhill on Saturday looks very good.

News of accidents by flood and field has gone over the wires very frequently this year.

Strawberries have been selling at prices ranging from thirty-five cents to forty cents a box.

The baseball fans hope that Portsmouth Field will be in condition for a game on Fast day.

"When Spring really comes, it will come all at once" is the opinion of the optimistic among the weather prophets.

Mrs. H. McCue announces her millinery opening for Wednesday and Thursday, April 11 and 12, at 58 1-2 Congress street. No cards.

The old Bliss College apartment in Freeman's block has been christened Knights of the Golden Eagle Hall. It will probably be K. G. E. Hall for short.

E. H. King of Claremont, Grand Chief Ranger; F. L. Bates of Manchester, Grand Treasurer; William J. Callahan of Keene, Grand Secretary, and other members of the executive council of the Grand Court of New Hampshire, Foresters of America, will attend the opening of the fair of Court Rockingham, No. 6, on April 17, 1906.

RATES ADVANCED

Portsmouth Must Pay Higher Insurance

IN LARGE PART OF BUSINESS DISTRICT

The Former Rates Are Doubled in Every Instance

ACTION TAKEN BY THE STATE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS

Insurance rates in the most congested part of the business district have been doubled. Local agents and fire insurance companies have been so notified by the New Hampshire board of underwriters.

The rates have been advanced to five and seven percent, on buildings and contents, just twice the previous rates.

Business firms are affected in the district bounded on the north by Congress street, on the east by Church street, on the south by State street and on the west by Chestnut street.

Two reasons are given for this advance. One is the presence of buildings in the district affected which would offer little resistance to fire. Another is the opening of several automobile garages with large amounts of gasoline in stock.

This advance has for some time been under consideration, but it was hardly expected that the rates would be doubled. Portsmouth has always paid higher insurance rates than any other city in the state and there was no reduction when the quick hitch was established. For this reason, it was felt that doing away with that adjunct of the fire department should result in no advance.

Insurance now in force will be continued at the old rates, but will be renewed upon its expiration only upon payment of the advanced rates.

The amounts of insurance paid for fire losses in Portsmouth for ten years would hardly indicate a necessity for an advance in rates. The following shows what it has cost insurance companies to make good losses by fire in this city for a decade:

1896, \$6936.07; 1897, \$3425.84; 1898, \$4241.75; 1899, \$162; 1900, \$2825; 1901, \$6803.49; 1902, \$6999; 1903, \$5149.69; 1904, \$81760; 1905, \$2750; 1906, to date \$150.

The only year in which even a normal loss by fire was registered was 1904 when the malt house of the Frank Jones Brewing Company was burned.

REDEDICATION SUNDAY

Of the Historic First Parish Church at York

Easter Sunday will mark an important epoch in the history of the First Parish Church at York Village. It will then for the third time be dedicated to the service of God. Extensive alterations have been made during the winter, and the church will next Sunday begin another era of prosperity.

The First Parish is the oldest religious society in Maine, having been organized in 1662. Its present meeting house was built in 1747, part of the materials from the former edifice being used in the construction of this building. In 1881 the old church was enlarged; formerly standing side to the street, it was turned about to face it, a vestibule was added, a new organ was purchased, and the interior handsomely decorated.

Last October a committee consisting of A. M. Bragdon, E. S. Marshall, Josiah Chase, J. W. Simpson and Horace Blaisdell raised \$3000, with which the church has been newly decorated, new foundations laid, up-to-date heating apparatus installed, electric lights put in, and new carpet and cushions purchased. The local circle of King's Daughters has presented a costly memorial window for the chancel.

Next Sunday, a union service will be held and there will be special music by an augmented choir, with Miss Katherine E. Marshall as organist and directress. Miss Ernestine Hitchfield of Wollaston, Mass., will sing solos.

An address will be delivered by Rev. S. K. Perkins.

In 1662, fourteen years before the

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know what there is in that little film until you see the photographic enlargement which can be made from it. Some sizes don't cost much. Try our kind once. The result will delight you.

H. P. Montgomery,

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province of Maine became part of Massachusetts, the First Parish Church was organized by Shubael Dunmer. He was its pastor until Jan. 2, 1692, when he was shot by Indians. The famous Samuel Moody, chaplain for Sir William Pepperrell's expedition at the age of seventy, was his successor. His daughter was a great-aunt of Ralph Waldo Emerson. The form of church government is the same as that of the church organized by warrant of Sir William Pepperrell on March 5, 1731. There are eighty-one communicants of the church at present and 600 parishioners.

A handsome bronze tablet, presented by B. Ogden Chisholm of New York, gives the date of the founding of the church society and the building of the edifice.

Miss Martha O. Barrell, the treasurer of the parish, has in her possession the records back to 1781. Those of previous date were destroyed by fire.

FIRE DEPARTMENT MATTERS

Discussed at Informal Meeting Held On Tuesday Evening

At the informal meeting of the board of engineers and the members of the committee on fire department with Mayor Marvin on Tuesday evening various plans for improved fire protection for the city were discussed.

No decision of any sort was reached, only expressions of opinion being sought.

One matter considered was the proposition to purchase a combination chemical engine, to serve as a quick hitch. The question raised was whether the advantage to be gained would justify the outlay.

In case such an engine is purchased, the present chemical will probably be sold.

There was no suggestion for the re-establishment of the quick hitch as formerly constituted.

The meeting was no more than a gathering for the amiable exchange of ideas. No recommendation to the city council was decided upon, although the opinions expressed may influence future action by the city's legislative body.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE

The Quick Hitch and Insurance Rates

To the Editor of The Herald:—Property owners, how do you like it?

We understand that the local insurance agents received on Tuesday official notice from the New Hampshire Board of Fire Underwriters of an advance of insurance rates in Portsmouth, this to go into effect on that date.

The section most affected is the business part of the city, and particularly on Congress street and vicinity and the north side of State street. In some instances the rate has gone up from five to seven percent, we are told.

The automobile garages are said to be one cause of this and to that may well be added the abolishment of the quick hitch.

Those who took particular care to time the arrival of the first steam fire engine at the Eand fire—the initial fire since the quick hitch went out of existence—say that it was fifteen minutes before one reached the scene! In the meantime what were the flames doing? The Mayor was there and he knows by personal observation.

Is it any wonder that the board of fire underwriters has taken peremptory action, especially when garages are increasing and in the face of it the quick hitch is abolished?

How do you like it property owners?

A LIFE RESIDENT.

POSTMASTER AT YORK VILLAGE

James L. Holland was appointed postmaster at York Village yesterday, by the Senate at Washington.

PERSONALS.

Dennis J. Lynch is visiting relatives in New York.

Dr. E. O. Crossman, collector of internal revenue for this port, was a Manchester visitor on Tuesday.

Rev. J. L. Felt is to be the guest of Rev. William Warren of Lawrence, Mass., during the Methodist conference.

Hon. Henry C. Morrison will speak on "Teaching versus Keeping School" at the teachers' institute to be held on Friday in Concord.

Rev. David E. Adams of North Hampton has been asked to take the pastorate of the South Congregational Church at Augusta, Me., for May, June and July.

Mrs. J. H. Grover and Mrs. C. E. Jenness left today (Wednesday) for Lawrence, Mass., to attend the Methodist conference. They will be the guests of Mrs. George W. Copp of Methuen.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Williams of Kittery have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mattie May Williams, to George Albert Howell of Joplin, Mo. The wedding will take place in June.

CARD OF THANKS

Appreciating the assistance so liberally extended by both friends and strangers at the time of the fire on Monday morning, and realizing the impossibility of seeing each personally, we desire to take this method of thanking all who rendered aid in any form at that time, and also those who have since so kindly expressed sympathy and offered aid.

W. A. Baker and Family,
A. E. Rand and Family.

POLICE COURT

Three men charged with intoxication faced Judge Stimes in police court this (Wednesday) forenoon. William Hurley and Daniel Sullivan were both sentenced to pass four months at Brentwood and to pay costs of \$6.13. John Sullivan agreed to leave the city and his sentence, the same as that of the other men, was suspended.

PORTSMOUTH PEOPLE RECENTLY IN VOLCANIC DISTRICT

Mrs. R. C. Peirce and Mrs. E. M. Jewett, who are now in Rome, have within the past few days been in Naples, the vicinity now threatened by the eruption of Vesuvius.

PAY DIRECTOR LITTLEFIELD HERE

Pay Director C. W. Littlefield, U. S. N., of Washington is here today (Wednesday) for the regular inspection of the navy pay office in this city.

MISSIONARY MEETING

There will be a missionary meeting at Christ Church this evening at 7.30 o'clock when the cross, candlesticks and lace and linen articles for the altar of St. Stephens hospital chapel at Fort Yukon, Alaska, will be blessed.

MELLIN'S

For the Baby

FOOD

Mellin's Food is really an assurance of healthy, happy childhood, and robust manhood and womanhood, for proper feeding in infancy lays a foundation of good health upon which, later on, strong men and women are developed; not only strong physically, but strong mentally, for the mind is dependent on the body. Therefore see to it that the infant's food is right. Use Mellin's Food. Send for a free sample for your baby.

The ONLY Infant Food receiving GRANT MEDAL at St. Louis 1904. Gold Medal, Highest Award, Portland, Ore. 1905.

MELLIN'S FOOD CO., BOSTON, MASS.

SCHOONER WAS BURNED

Destroyed By Fire On The Wells Coast

BOUND TO THIS PORT LOADED WITH LIME

Bound from Rockport to Portsmouth, with 1100 barrels of lime, the schooner Rising Sun was practically totally destroyed by fire early Tuesday morning on the Wells coast.

Capt. W. Anderson, the four men of his crew and two women, passengers, escaped.

The Rising Sun caught fire off Drake Island and all efforts to extinguish the flames were unavailing. She was run ashore on Wells Beach and abandoned.

Capt. Anderson lost his bearings in the storm and thought he was making for Portsmouth, his destination. Much to his surprise, he brought up at Wells Beach.

It is supposed that the Rising Sun caught fire as the result of the wetting of her cargo. She will be a total loss and what is left of her hull is now being stripped.

The crew and passengers barely escaped and saved none of their personal belongings except the clothes which they wore.

It was about two o'clock in the morning when the Rising Sun caught fire and she was beached just in time to enable those on board to get ashore.

The Rising Sun was owned by Capt. Anderson, was worth \$1000 and was not insured. There was insurance on the cargo. She had just been purchased by her captain and this was his first voyage in her. She was built at Marblehead, Mass., in 1852 and was of eighty net tons.

The cargo, like the schooner, was entirely destroyed.

STORM DID DAMAGE

Tremendous Seas Worked Havoc Along the Coast

Considerable damage was done by the storm of Monday night and Tuesday all along the Maine and New Hampshire coasts. The tremendous breakers leaped the sea walls at all the beaches and protecting bulkheads were demolished.

At Wallis Sands, Rye, the bulkhead built by cottage owners was practically destroyed, the heavy seas breaking it down as if it were built of straws. The cost of repairing the damage will be considerable.

Two pavilions at York Beach, in front of cottages there, were carried away, cottage piazzas were damaged and in some cases windows were broken. The seas washed over the electric railway tracks of the P. K. and Y. division of the Atlantic Shore line and deposited upon them large rocks, which had to be removed at once to prevent the blocking of the tracks.

It was by far the most destructive storm of the year.

FOR THURSDAY EVENING

The Program Arranged by Strawberry Bank Grange

Strawberry Bank Grange will meet on Thursday evening, when the following program will be presented: Cornet solo, Mrs. Fannie Mudgett Essay, "The Origin of Arbor Day observance," Mrs. Mabel Watson Vocal solo, Miss Regina Pinard Essay, "Setting Trees".

W. W. Dunbar Shadow Pantomime, "Mary Jane." Characters: Mrs. Clark, Fred T. Hartson, W. H. Alvin, W. A. A. Cullen.

TREAT IN BASKETBALL

Russ, Rix, McGrail, Bankhart and Burton, the first college players in the country, representing the Hanover A. C., will play the Portsmouth team Saturday night. Seats on sale at Postal Telegraph Thursday at 1 p. m., limited five to a person.

AN INVITATION

Our display of hats will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 17 and 18. You are cordially invited to attend.

THE MISSES FLYNN.

The fair committee has arranged for an entertainment to be given on Thursday afternoon, April 9, in Freeman's Hall, which all children are

invited to attend. Each admission entitles the holder of ticket to a chance on a gold watch, one of the many donations made to Court Rockingham. Entertainment will begin at 2.30 p. m. Admission ten cents. Tickets can be purchased in advance at the store of Robert Capstick, Congress street.

JURORS DRAWN

For Coming Session of Superior Court at Exeter

Jurors from this city for the coming term of superior court at Exeter were drawn at City Hall on Tuesday evening. These men were chosen: Ward One, petit jurors—Fred L. George, Frank W. Rice.

Ward Two, petit jurors—Robert J. Kirkpatrick, Arthur M. Doolittle.

Ward Three, petit juror, Christopher Heffernan.

Ward Four, grand juror, Charles E. Leach; petit juror, Charles S. Drown.

Ward Five, grand juror, James C. Lydston; petit juror, Brainerd D. Hersey.

SPECIAL TOWN MEETING ADJOURNED

New Castle's special town meeting to reach a decision on the lighting question, announced for Tuesday evening, was adjourned until Thursday evening. The law requires the casting of a number of votes at such meetings equal to half the legal voters of a town and this number could not be mustered on Tuesday evening.

OBSEQUIES

Funeral services over the body of Mrs. Emily Cogswell Stevens were held at half-past one o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon at the home of George W. Young, 11 Dennett street. Rev. Mr. Bragdon officiated. The body was taken to Somersworth for interment by Undertaker H. W. Nickerson.

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22 Daniel St., D. L. Britton's Express Office, Portsmouth

This week my Show room will be open Wednesday and Friday all day and Saturday P. M.

Call and see what I have to offer in marble and granite tablets. If you cannot come during the day I will be at my office evenings by making an appointment.

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